ON FOURTH PAGE.

VOL. XV1.-NO. 7.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Riddleberger Raises Two or Three Breezes.

After Mr. Riddlebeiger had made several heffectual attempts to ent late his theory of open-session debate the presiding officer directed him to su-pend his remarks, and promptly put the question on an amendment officered by Mr. Hale to strike out of the resolution the introductory phrase.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passet

n passed.
, under the call of States, the olutions of general interest or introduced:

'Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, to extend the trade commerce of the United States, and to provide Il reciprocity between the United States and the

of Weather, had been compelled to put into an American port in a damaged condition, where she had been purchased and re-paired by residents of California: while in the case which he (Vest) presented residents of Philadelphia had been compelled by defects in the navigation laws (which were the most infamous laws on the statute book) to have their vessels built abroad.

They could sail their hips between foreign ports, but when they want to come to their own country and attemt to incease her commerce by putting their property under the American mag the law stepped in and prevented them. These Philadelphia gentlemen had put millions of dollars in their ships, and wanted now the poor privilege of putting them under the American fiag. He hoped that the senating from Maine would assist him in passing that bill.

Mr. Frye replied that he would never assist in passing the bill referred to. This Red Star Company, he said, because it could build to vessels a little cheaper abroad, and employ cheap labor abroad, had taken its capital abroad; and no reason could be even why it should be made an exception to the rule. He differed entirely from the senator from Missouri, and ceclared that the navigation laws were not infamous; that they were benign, and that, through them, the United States coastwise fleet was the finest in all the world.

After a further colloquy between the two senators on the same lines, the bill was passed.

The Senate, at 3.15, proceeded to execu-

Relieving Technical Deserters. In the House Mr. Boutelle of Maine asked unanimous consent for the present considpointed or enlisted men of the navy and marine corps from the charge of desertion. He stated that the bill had the unanimous indorsement of the committee on naval affairs and had been formulated by the judge advocate general of the navy. It merely applied to the naval service the same legislation which now applied to the army. The bill was passed.

same legislation which now applied to the army. The bill was passed.

(It relieves from the charge of desertion such appointed or culisted men in the naval service who can show, upon satisfactory evidence, that he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment or until May 1, 1865, or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who falled to be mustered out. When the charge of desertion is removed, such man, or, in case of his death, his heirs, shall receive all pay or bounty withheld on account of the charge of desertion. All applications are relief under this act must be filed within five years after its passage.)

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, as r ported to the House, makes a total appropriation of \$1.419,342 for the current year. The decrease is accounted for by the omission of appropriations for the Haytian and Venezuelan commissions, which are not required this year.

The House adjourned at 3.30.

Blair's Bill to be Disposed Of.

Blair's Bill to be Disposed Of. WEDNESDAY .- The Senate took up the unfinished business, it being the Blair edu-

cational bill.

Mr. Blair said that so far as he could judge of the condition of the debate the bill might be disposed of by the Senate today, if the session were prolonged. In any event, he would ask the Senate to dispose of it to-

would ask the Senate to dispose of it tomorrow.

Mr. Call spoke in support of the bill. If
he could b lieve that the evils foretold by
the e-emics of the bill would follow its
enactment, he would vote against it, although he had voted twice for it. He said
that the quotations from Jefferson and
Madison and the early fathers of the republic were nearly 100 years old, and that the
interpretations had been overridden, e-ery
one of them, by the practice of the government and with the acquiescense of the people.

At the close of Mr. Call's remarks, Mr

Blair asked to have a time fixed for a vote on the bil and pendin amendments, and he suggested 4 o'clo k the next day.

Mr. Plumb objected to that, He wo'ld be giad to have a time fixed, but farther in the future. He would have something to say about the bill, but he was not prepared with the statistics which he want d to use. Another senator had informed him that he also wished to speak. He suggested next Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Blair accepted that suggestion, and unanimous ionsent was given to it.

lowed. Mr. Riddleherger arose as the chair announced the vote and attempted to speak. The chair directed as usual that "the sergeant at-arms will clear the galleries and close the doors." The senator from Vir. inia, who has a bronch al affection which renders it difficult for him to make himself audible, pale with excitement, said: "I beg pardon, sir. I arise to move a reconsideration of the vote." (Pause, during which the sergeants-at-arms were executing their office.

"Have I not the vote and attempted to means committee.

A War Time Claim.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Mc-Kay and the executors of Dan el McKay, formerly of South Boston, caused quite a debate. This claim has been before Congress for nearly 20 years. The McKays during the war built some of the light draught monitors for the government.

differen e in respect to the hability of the government.

Mr. Weaver suggested that if the government invested the money in an enterprise which resulted in a loss the government would have suandered the mon y entrusted to it and must make the loss good. The scaker replied that the government might in the future incur some loss in its innancial operations. The only question the chair was called upon to decide was whether the bending bill created a liability. The chair held that it did not, and therefore overruled the point of order.

Pend ng action on Mr. Dingley's motion, the morning hour expired.

Mr. Clardy of Missouri, from committee on commerce, reported a bill to provent frauds upon American manufactures. House calcular.

The speaker announced the appointment of the following members of the special committee to investigate the existing lator troubles in Pennsylvan a; Mr. Tillman of South Carolina. Stone of Missouri, Chipman of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas and Parker of N. w York.

The House then, at 2.45, adjourned.

Riddleberger Once More.

Riddleberger Once More. THURSDAY.-In the Senate the resolution

erger went on to explain, "to listen to that I said, that I wa ted the resolution isposed of. But I do not propose, here or nywhere else, to be called out of order at li times and under all circumstances." Further remarks were summarily cut off by the presiding officer instructing the clerk to read the next resolution.

Uncle Sam's Pocketbook. On motion of Mr. Pasco, the Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 add tional for the public building at Pensacola was taken up, and became the text for a general discussion as to the erection of public buildings, in the course of which the matter of disregarding the limitations on cost fixed by Congress was severely commented on. Mr. Dawes related his experience in regard to public buildings, mentioning the cases of the St. Louis post office, where the original limitation of cost was \$300,000, and where the actual cost has been \$3,000,000 on the New York post office, where the limitations of cost were changed and increased several times, and the Boston post office, where the cost had run up to \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 in the same way. Every man connected with such increases of expenditure should be, he said, indicted. Until somebody was indicted and made to realize that the law was made to be obeyed by officials the evil would not cease.

Mr. Call observed that those spasms of economy always occurred in connection with buildings in small States, and he explained the cause of the deficiency in connection with the Pensacola building.

Mr. Plumb gave his hearty indorsement to the remarks of Mr. Call.

The discussion was further continued by Senators Stewart, Vest, Hale, Morrill and Voorhees. The latter, as chairman of the committee on the library building, processed his readiness to reply to every complaint and criticism on that subject. He felt perfectly secure in the integrity of those in whose hands the work was.

The Pensacola buil was finally passed.

The Senate at 4.40 proceeded to executive business, and at 5 adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Belevate of Mr. Vasle fermine in the senate of Mr. Vasle fermine in On motion of Mr. Pasco, the Senate bill

Safety at Sea.

Mr. Belmont of New York, from the com-nittee on foreign affairs, reported a joint mittee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution for an international conference to secure greater safety at sea.

The speaker stated that the unfinished business was the consideration of the bill authorizing the inves meut of the lawful money deposited in the treasury in trust by national banking associations for the retirement of their circulating notes. Further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

mpire of Brazil.
The House adjourned at 4.30.

Western Mail Service. FRIDAY.-In the House, Mr. Anderson of llinois, from the post office committee, eported favorably Mr. Perkins' resolution reported favorably Mr. Perkins' resolution directing the postma tering resolution directing the postma teringeneral to inquire into and inform the House of the cause and foundation for the grievances, complained of in a Kansas newspaper regarding the Western mail service and also to inform the House whither the atmost-universal complaint prevailing in the West against the present unsat sfactory mail rervice results from the employes, or his fincient appropriations. The committee reported an amendment adding to the resolution the following: "And also that the postmaster le directed to further inquire and inform the House what, if any, improvements and extensions have been made in the mail service of the West during the last two years." After a brief discussion, the resolution, with the amendment, was adopted.

Mr. Campbell of Ohic called attention to four bils, relating to alcoholic listor traffic in he district, which had been referred to the district committee and moved to have them referred to the committee on alcoholic listor traffic. After some dean ethics Mr. Plumb ob ected to that. He world be glad to have a time fixed, but farther in the future. He would have something to say about the bill, but he was not prepared with the statistics which he want do use. Another senator had informed him that he also which the statistics which he want do use. Another senator had informed him that he also which the suggestic next Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Blair accepted that suggestion, and unanimous isonsent was given to it.

After the disposition of the Blair educational bill, Mr. Harris moved to proceed to ixecutive business, but he offered to withlar whe motion in order to have a vote on Mr. Riddleberger's resolution provided it bould be had we thout any discussion.

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Mr. Riddleberger declared that he would mk. Reno conditions to the resolution or the district committee and moved to have the district committee. I also the district committee and moved to have the manufactuation and the bould be not conditions to the resolution of the li

Three Breezes.

An Interesting Discussion on "Naturalizing Foreign-Built Shipping."

Note and Comment of Matters in Relation to Legislation.

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The Plumed Knight's Letter to Chairm the war bundent was a restrict to the work being contract time, the war are a terrated to the work being contract the legislation

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Points Raised and Matters Pending In and Out of Congress.

Rayner of Maryland went before the committee and made a vigorous argument convention called to assemble in Chiangan against the trusts. He mentioned the mittee and made a vigorous argument against the trusts. He mentioned the sugar, rubber and oil trusts as three of the biggest monopolies, and urged that it was necessary for the government to suppress them.

The House committee on merchant marine will give another hearing to the riends and foes of the menhaden fishery bill next Thursday.

The same committee today referred Mr. Belmont's private yacht bill to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Morse is chairman. The main object of the bill is to relieve yachts from the necessity of having to clear at the gustom house.

leon, which was wrecked in the Arctic by ice.

The hearing before the Senate committee on agriculture on the bill to impose a tax on lard containing anything e.cept pure log's fat was resumed this morning. Judge Wilson, attorney for John P. Squire & Co. of Boston, read petitions signed by a large number of manufacturers and dealers in pure lard, urging the passage of this bill also several letters, trogether with a statement signed by the chairman of the Liverpool Produce Exchange, representing that there was a want of confidence in the purity of American lard, and that consequently they often refrained from buying it.

A petition with about 400 names on it, which includes nearly every one of the large woollen manufacturers in New England and nearly all of the large jobbers in New York, was today presented to the House in favor of Representative Breckinridge's bill York, was today presented to the House in favor of Representative Breckinridge's bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to classify as woolen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloths, worsted diagonals

or otherwise.

Rep esentative Grout of Vermont presented a petition from the Memphis Cotton Exchange, protesting against taxing cotton-seed o l.

Exchange, protesting against taxing cottonseed ol.

Representative French of New Haven
presented by request a petition signed by
212 citizens of New Haven county, Connecticut, praying for the enactment of a bill
providing temporary aid for common
schools, to te distursed on the basis of il iteracy. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire
presented as milar petition, signed by citizens of Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

A proposition is on foot to celebrate the
centenary of the Constitution by erecting
in Philadelphia, on part of the ground occupied by the exposition of 1876, a monument. It will bear the names of the signers
of the Declaration of Independence, the
framers of the Constitut on, the first Congress and those of the present Congress.
The matter has been mentioned to kepresentative Lodge, who has given it his approval.

The secretary of war has transmitted to

The secretary of war has transmitted to Congress a tabulated statement of the m litia force of the United States, which shows that at ithe last returns there were 82 general officers, 1105 officers of the general staff, 1638 officers of the regimental field and staff and 5385 combany officers, making a total of 8210 commissioned officers. There were 18,331 non-commissioned officers, 2900 musicians and 71,396 privates, making in all 92,627 enlisted men, and a grand total officers and men) for the militia force of 100,837 men. The number of men available for military duty (unorganized) is set down at 7,920,768, but in some cases the figures are based upon estimates made in the War Department.

The Democratic m mbers of the House held a cau us to elect the congressional campaign committee on Wednesday. As teneral Collins and Mr. Morse were both absent. Massachusetts was passed over for the time being and the alegacity hears. ausent. Massachusetts was passed over for the time being, and the celegation has un-til next Monday to elect its member. Hubert M. Potter of Lowell has been given

money deposited in the treasury in trust by national banking associations for the retirement of their circulating notes. Further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Bland of Missouri, on behalf of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, called up and the House passed a bill to discontinue the coinage of the three cent piece.

A bill was passed amending the laws regulating lee for exemplifications of land patents.

Mr. Hayden of Massachusetts presented a petition signed by ha Andrews, General Banks, Dr. Samuel A. Green. Hon. George A. Bruce and other prominent people asking that the government purchase about an acre of land on Prospect hill, Some ville, for historical pur cases. The place is where Israel Funnam raised the first flag of the American Colonies, June 18, 1775. The lag bore the Connecticut motto, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet."

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, from the committee of foreign affairs, reported a joint re olution authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging recip ocal commercial, relations between the United States and the republic sof Mexico, Central and South America, and the empire of Brazil.

The House adjourned at 4.30.

BILLS OF LADING.

An Enactment of Great Interest to Interstate Common Carriers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The House today resumed the consideration of the bill making bills of lading conclusive evidence in

EXIT BLAINE.

His Candidacy Formally Renounced.

"B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican committee, has received a let
25, 1888, addr-ssed to B. F. Jones, chairpresidential nomination. Mr. Jones, when asked whether Mr. Blaine's declination dates for the presidency and vice presidency. would prevent his friends from nominating Mr. Blaine intimates that this action is

The following is Mr. Blaine's letter in

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 25, 1888. B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Repub-

lican National Committee: Sir-I wish through you to state to the convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates United States.

siderations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense

without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow-partisans, and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment, For this make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts.

Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the mational contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the mational contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the mational contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican loss in the Northern elections compared with the Northern elections elections ele

Electoral Votes of the Union.

divided on the basis of the result of 1882, gave to the Democrats over 300 electors out of a total of 401. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the elec-tions of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than 100 majority in the electoral colleges of the whole country. But against the discouragement naturally

following the adverse elections of these two years, the spirit of the Republican party in the national contest of 1884 rose high, and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on party in the national contest of 1884 rose high, and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single State, and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of 1 per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a sing e vote in every 2000 of the total poll would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years bef re the Democratic plurality exce ded 192,000.

The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party, defected in a national election, rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-3 and its spirit in 1846-7. The two periods present simply a contrast—the one of general decression, the other of enthusiastic revival.

thusiastic revival. Should the Party Gain

the results of 1888 over those of 1886-7, n anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3, it would secure one of the nost remarkable victories of its entire exstence. But victory does not depend on so only to maintain relatively its prestige of 886-87 to give to its national candidate every Northern State but one, with a far etter prospect of carrying that one than it Another feature of the pol tical situation should inspire Republicans with irresistible strength. The present national administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection.

tion was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concealment and denial. That resource the President has fortunately removed. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the en owner of a century has assured a larger national growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known to history. The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to national embarrassment and

ment and Widespread Individual Distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no

room for doubt. One thing only is necessary to assure success-complete harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of all Republicansoperation on the part of all Republicans—
on the part both of those who aspire to lead
and of those who are eager to follow. The
duty is not one merely of honorable devoton to the party whose record and whose
ims are alike great, but it is one demanded
by the instinct of self-interest and by the
still higher promptings of patriotism.

A closer observation of the conditions of
life among the o.der nations gives one a
more intense desire that the American people shall a ke no mistake in choosing the
pol cy which inspires labor with hope and
crowns it with dignity, which gives safety
to capital and protects its increase, which
seed es political powers to every citizen,
comfort and culture to every home.

To this end, not less earnestly and more
directly as a private citizen than as a "ublic
candidate, I shall devote myself, with the
c infident belief that the administration of
the government will be restored to the
larry which has demonstrated the purpose
and the power to wield it for the unity and
the honor of the republic, for the prosperity
and progress of the people.

I am, very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

REGRETS FROM THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Reid's Paper, However, Evinces No Surprise at the Letter. NEW YORK. Feb. 12.-Tomorrow the Tribune will sav editorially in regard to Mr. Blaine's withdrawal: A letter from Mr. Blaine, published this

morning, withdraws his name (so far as it is

morning, withdraws his name (so far as it is in his power to do so) from the consideration of kepublicans for the nom nation in their approaching national convention. This letter is no surprise to those friends of his who have known how reductant he has been from the ourset to give the sanction of even silence to such consideration. It is the simple fact that Mr. Blaine was almost dragooned by his friends into the caudidacy of 1850 and 184, and that he has constantly assured the strength of the sand Representatives Long, Henderson, Springer, Reed and Rev. J. P. Newman.

SHERMAN THE HEIR.

The New York Herald Regards Him as the Probable Nominee. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Tomorrow the Herald will say editorially in regard to Mr. Blaine's withdrawal:

prompted by personal considerations and

of the leader of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast two disdovantages, namely, or leader and the towering influence of leader of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the last drop of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sal fast sale and the towering influence of the Republican party seesed. Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sale and the towering influence of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sale and the towering influence of the Republican party seesed, Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sale and the towering influence of the Republican party seesed. Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sale and the towering influence of the Republican party seesed. Mr. Blaine in his polit cal sale and the towering influence of the Republican pa

The nomination belonged to Mr. Arthur from every sentiment of chivalry to a noble president, and of approval of a great administration. In spite of this, so strong was the Republican organization, that unprecedented efforts, grave defections from its ganks and the union of conservative influences all over the country only succeeded in defeating Mr. Blaine by a few votes in It was written in the divine decrees that to this man, with all his gifts and opportunities, the presidency was not appointed and Mr. Blaine could not fail to read.

We part from Mr. Blaine on his withdrawal from the canvasswith entire courtesy and good wil. In the retirement and recreation he seeks he has our best wishes for impliness. He is too young a man even in this country of young men to think of a final withdrawal from public affairs.

The Republican party has many leaders ready for the campaign. New England has presented Hawley, with a strong following, and the advantage of a meritorious wivil and military career. In New York we may be advantage of a meritorious with a disconsiderable of the proposition of the party of the proposition of t

around by the name and efter of Sharfer and the probably take the protoco, dom Brennan will green by the the protocol of the p

an camp.
"It may be said that this letter of declina-

Jesse Gove Incredulous.

Alderman Jesse Gove, the only original Blaine delegate to Chicago from Massachu-Braine delegate to Ch.cago from Massachusetts in 1884, was seen at his home in East Boston at an early hour this morning. He was incredulous when told of Mr. Blaine's letter, and was inclined to believe the story a canard. He declined positively to express any opinion on the matter until he had received further light.

"BLACK JACK" HONORED.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—The Commercial Gazette will publish the following or two since that Mr. Blaine had written a day. The Queen's speech was read by commercial Gazette will publish the following or two since that Mr. Blaine had written a day. The Queen's speech was read by commercial Gazette will publish the following or two since that Mr. Blaine had written a day. man of the national Republican committee.

Mr. Blaine announces, that his name will

Great Britain was concerned, and that me publican convention as a candidate for the not be presented to the convention soon to Ireland the law was being enforced rigor-

seif. A despatch from London on Saturday last says:

The scenes of last night and this morning over the arrest of the Iri-h members on the very threshold of the House of Commons are among the most extraordinary in the history of Parliament. It is Balfourism, under the very shadows of the walls of the seat of the Br tish government. We have to go back to the arrest of English members by King Charles I, for a parallel to it. The papers that support the government content themselves by merely recording the facts today, and avo ding editorial comment. But the Radical and Home Rule pa ers rise in wrathful indignation. Mr. O'Brien, M. P., is running around in hot wrath at the blundering illegality of his own arrest by mistake for Mr. Gilhooly, M. P. Aiter a conference with Mr. Parnell, he has decided to bring be-

wrath at the blundering illegality of his own arrest by mistake for Mr. Gilhooly, M. P. Aiter a conference with Mr. Parnell, he has decided to bring believe the House on Monday, as a question of privilege, the circumstances attending the arrest of Mr. Pyne, M. P., and of himself. Mr. Parnell stood by smoking a cigar when Mr. Gilhooly was arrested just before midnight, but he took no part in the demonstrations of the angry clowd.

Mr. Glhooly on eaving Parliament last night was accompaned by about 100 members, two of his colleagues walking by either side of him, while the rear was brought up by a sort of bodyguard of members of the Irish and Radical parties, On passing through West gate Mr. Gilhooly was confronted on the pavement by several detectives who had been waiting for him. His friends declined to stand aside, and an extraordinary scene followed. Members of the House of Commons were hustled by the detectives as though they were coal-heavers. Mr. Gilhooly asked Inspector Quinn to produce the warrant for his arrest.

"Can't do it," was the reply.

"All right," said one of Mr. Gilhooly's friends, "if you attempt to drag away this man without a warrant he is justified in shooting you dead on the spot."

This sounded unly, so Inspector Quinn is provided unly, so Inspector Quinn in the sounded unly so Inspector Quinn in th

This sounded ugly, so Inspector Quinn produced the warrant, and read it under a gas lamp. It charged Mr. Gilhooly with inciting to intimudation at Schull. Mr. Gilhooly thereupon marched off to the Whitehall Place station house, accompanied by his friend, and surrounded by a howling mob. Responsible gentlemen offered £1000 bail, but it was refused, and Mr. Gilhooly spent the night in the police station. This morning he was hustled off to Ireland for trial by the Holyhead express.

The Daily News says today: It was the business of the police to find these gentlemen in Ireland—not to wait until they were discharging their duty at Westminster. English history affords, we believe, no precedent for this disgusting system of persecution. However, it shows that Lord Salisbury means business, even if he has to bring coercion into England.

On Monday night there will be an immense demonstration here in the reception to ex-Lord Mayor Sulliyan to William.

The London papers haven't ceased talking that he really was under instructions from yet about the American who offered Sir the capitol to secure the assassnation of Morrill Macken is \$30,000 to go to Michigan. Now thappears that a patient in Barcelona has paid him nearly 20,000 guineas celona has paid him nearly 20,000 guineas

Opening of Parliament -- The Queen's Speech.

Arrest of Two Members of Parliament at the Opening of the Session.

Prince Bismarck's Speech—Notes of Interest Along the Line.

The British Parliament opened on Tuesday. The Queen's speech was read by commission. It was a very "quiet" document in which was declared an expression of satisfact on that all trouble on the Afghan frortier question was at an end; that peace and harmony reigned in Europe, so far as Great Eritain was concerned, and that in Ireland the law was being enforced rigorously.

The discussion on the Queen's speech has, however, brought out some forcible remarks from Mr. Gladstone. He said on Thursday that the address declares that crimes of an agrarian character have diminished and that conspiracy has sensibly abated through the careful execution of the crimes act. He was disposed to substitute for "carefully some very different word. The whole subject of the administration of coercion must, through an amendment, be delated. In with solution of the crimes act. He was disposed to substitute for "carefully some very different word. The whole subject of the administration of coercion must, through an amendment, be delated. He word not writing as a little tray, covered with selter bottles and white Rhine wine. His son Herbert officiated there as arbiter hitbend. The bill having been read, Prince Bismarck rose, no one naturally challenging his right to the presiding officer's eye. Pausing for a moment ins glence swept around the house. Behind him sat Field Mar hal Von Moltke, with folded arms and eyes closed, his busy brain teeming with all the secrets of the German war office. In the immended were should be substituted there as arbiter hitbend. The bill having been read, Prince Bismarck rose, no one naturally challenging his right to the presiding officer's eye. Pausing for a moment ins glence swept around the house. Behind him sat Field Mar hal Von Moltke, with folded arms and eyes closed. His busy brain teeming with all the secrets of the German war office. In the immended and secrets when the subject of the Afghan frontier question was at an end; that peace whe

The British steamer Borderer, which left London Jan. 19 for Boston, was spoken on Jan. 30 in latitude 47 north, longitude 42 west. Ali the blades of her propeller had been lost, and she was proceeding under sail in an easterly direction.

The election for members of the Second Chamber in Rouman resulted in the return of 43 government and 18 opposition candidates.

General Martinez: that two deserters from the was at a part of the medican has paid him nearly 20,000 guineas for a single visit.

BISMARCK'S ORATORY.

Seenes in the Reichstag on the Day of His Great Speech.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—While the prophets of peace and war mongers are contending with their various interpretations of Prince is in the Reichstag on what the content of the scene in the Reichstag on what the content of the scene in the Reichstag on what the content of the scene in the Reichstag on what the content of the scene in the Reichstag on what the Cologne Gazette pronounces to have been the most memorable day in Gernaan history since the proclamation of Wilhelm at Verse lies. By midday the streets leading from Prince Bismarck's balae in the were thronged. All Berlin had turned out to welcome the iron chancellor who has been little seen since his return from the ronged. All Berlin had turned out to welcome the iron chancellor who has been little seen since his return from the ronged. All Berlin had turned out the ronged. All Berlin had turned out the recognition of the seen of the seen

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

American Seamen Tortured on Shipboard.

The Dread Scourge, Scurvy, Comes Among the Crew.

Charges of Gross Tyranny Against the

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The Record this morning has the following: "One of the most atrocious cases of cruelty ever known in the annals of the ea has been disclosed by the finding of a naval court of inquiry in connection with the voyage of the Britis: ship Macedon, from Philadelphia, to Hiogo, Japan. The Macedon left this port on May 19, 1887, in command of Jesse Willis Jones, master, and after a pro-tracted voyage of 218 days, reached her reduced in number by death and disease, tal treatment to which they had been subcrew were all shipped at Philadelphia, several of them having been American seamen.

shouted as one man, and then the sounders tell the world that Germany is one and united. Not a word is said in opposition. The Socialists are powerless to combat his outburst of patriotism, and as Prince B smarck walked back to his house through the crowded street, his carriage not having come, he knew the bill would be adopted unanimously and en bloc.

\*\*NOTES OF INTEREST.\*\*

\*\*A Collection of Items from All Parts of the Old World.\*\*

The London Times correspondent at Rome says he is convinced that the Italian Abyssinian expedition will be recalled next month, in view of the threatening aspect of European affairs.

A protectionist ministry has been formed in Sweden: M. Bildt, president; M. Bergstroem, minister of war; M. Essen, minister of finance; M. Wennerberg, mminister of foreign affairs; Baron von Otter, minister of marine, and M. Krusentjerna, min ster of the interior.\*\*

at work until the morning of the day before he ded. John Miller was lost overboard on Oct. 7, and the master allowed the man to sink without making any effort to rescue him, not even causins a boat to be lowered when the accident occurred. On Nov. 19, while suffering from scurvy, James Armstrong was sent aloft on the mizzenmast by the boatswain to scrape the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature. While performing the mast, a task that was not of an urgeat nature

rine, and M. Krusentjerna, min ster of the MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. interior.
The British steamer Borderer, which left

Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson Found Guilty of Poisoning Her Brother-in-Law - A Second Trial for Her Life.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Sarah J. Robnson, accused of murdering her brother-in-

candidates.

Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, an eminent English writer on legal subjects, has died at Cannes. He was born in 1822, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1844, after an unusually brilliant course.

Baden Powell, Conservative member of Parliament, is pieparing a pamphlet, entitled "The Truth About Home Rule." It will contain articles by Lord Salisbūry, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Lecky, Professor Vamberry and others.

The rajah of Sikkim has intimated his desire to treat with the British. The advance of the British troops has accordingly been stopped.

Textbattsevs, it has received een stopped. The Wiener Tagblatt says it has received

The Wiener Tagblatt says it has received information that Russia and France are about to conclude a treaty of alliance similar to that between Austra and Germany.

Orders have been issued for the transformation of rifles into repeaters for both the active army and the reserves of Italy. The change is to be made with every possible despatch. Advices from Missowah say that the Italian expedit on to Aby sinia is about to occupy Atlet, and is ready for a further advance inland.

It is stated that a French, Betgian and Dutch syndicate has agreed to negotiate a Russian Ioan of 200,000,000 roubles.

Prince Bismarck's speech produced an excellent impression in Vienna.

The Czar held a military council Thursday. It is reported that General Richter, chief of the imperial headquarters; General Gourko, governor of Warsaw, and General Gurko, governor of Warsaw, and General Gurko, govern

opposite Mrs. Emmons' boarding place in Professor Emmons, whose desk in the geological survey is directly across the

keeping.

But there is one matter that comes before selection of breed—that is, suitable provision for keeping. A henhouse is an imperative necessity if satisfactory results are to be had. My theory is that a suitable structure must begin with selection of site. I would prefer a gentre slope to the south. On this excavate until the rear wall may be brought four feet or more to the surface; carry the wall across the two ends, and upon them erect the structure. Let the front be mainly of glass, to admit some light and warm. h. The roof should slope to the rear. The noor should be of earth, but dry. The next thing is to provide perches and places for nest. These I would have but a few feet from the floor, the perches not more than three or four feet, and to the nests above I would provide easy access by mediced was ks. The perches should be on a level, and the droppings should be cleaned out all cest will be repaid in two ways—first, the greater cleanliness and safety, and second, their value, when well saved, as manure.

It is not wise for an inexperienced gargarden vegetables at first, but he will usually do better to make a specialty of a few crops which are in good demand in his market and are easily managed, and inthe greater cleaniness and salety, and second. Their value, when well saved, as manure.

\*\*Tecumg is something to be looked after with exact care. Hens, to do well, especially when kept for eggs, must have not only enough 100d, but of such variety that every want will be supplied, and even that is not all, for they must have at at the right time and in the right manner. My plan is to feed in the morning, early, boiled potatoes and any other palatable roots with sraps of every kind from the table, including meats, all in abundance, and if warm in winter so much the better. At noon buck, wheat or oats—better still, both—scattered on the ground floor previously prepared by littering with leaves or straw in order that the hens may have to scratch for a living. Remember that they are confined in close quarters, and that exercise is conductive to health, and that health is essential to profit. It may seem unreasonable to insist that leaves or straw on the ground floor will repay cost of the provisions, but they will in more ways than one. They will have value as manure, and still more value in the work given the fowls to scratch out their grain. I will not bursue this matter turn her for it must be evident that such provision conforms to natural requirement, and not still more value in the work given the fowls to scratch out their grain. I will not bursue this matter turn her for it must be evident that such provision conforms to natural requirement, and such as the gains experience and finds what is best suited to his market. During the many years that i attended market is carried on regular farming at the same time, and did not use glass or try to complete with the town gardeners in early vegetables, but I started to market when pease and strawberries were ready for use and kept it up till cold weather. The result was that I usually sold about an average of \$100 an acre from four or five acres of my best land. The crops which I grew regular farming at the same time, and did not use glass or try to complete with the

The state of the control of the cont

C. F. Canderhor — You shows and the part on control of Yesterday I got In eggs. One point I should not negicet to state. For best results I would never keep more than 15 or 20 hens gether. Divide the flocks, for they will be the provide the flocks, for they will be the provide the flocks. They will be the provide the flocks and they are too large. In one I have block and they are too large. In one I have block and they are too large. In one I have block and they are too large. In one I have block block

AROUND THE FARM.

THE POLITEX.

How to Make Poultry Pay—Option of an Expert—A Benheure in June 1985.

How to Make Poultry Pay—Option of an Expert—A Benheure in June 1985.

The New York Hasbandham reports an Important discussion by C. F. Vanischeft, and the Looked After with Care.

The New York Hasbandham reports an Important discussion by C. F. Vanischeft, and the Care of the State of the Sta

du e the trotter, that an inbred Morgan has not speed, is true.

It s well for the trotter to have a cross of Morgan blood, as it gives beauty, style and finish, with game, pluck and endurance. A cross of the blood in some of the trotters will give the same result as a cross of the buildog did with a family of greyhounds. An English breeder of greyhounds found that they were wanting in courage and perseverance to follow the chase. He crossed them once with the bulldog to give them courage and pluck, and then bred the half-bloods to full-blood greyhounds, and in a few generations obliterated all traces of the bulldog except the pluck and courage that was wanted.

	Unite	United States.	Canada	ada.
	1886. Cwt.	1887. Cwt.	1886. Cwt.	1887. Cwt.
-Atlantic	18,531,346	20,537,419}	3.080.964	3.964,784
Pacific	11,089,882	9,968,107)	Olocolo Co	
meal and flour	11,473,192	14,873,443	770,530	958,873
	2,578,167	2,203,103		
alted.	183,276	203,112		
Tesh	762,147	644,700		
	840.841	814,304		
ed meat	292,714	227,435		
Salted	212,720	191,512		
resh	9	192		
	42,336	52,329	31,348	32,623
	854,770	759,463	507,875	631,837
red	157,670	97,697	244,342	171,099
	797,665	831,790		
	1,424,030	782,552		

What Farmers Should Know. Professor A. J. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College last winter visited many farms where silos were in use, and not a single one of the amoles and a signification of the serving feed. Many were preparing to build more and larger ones. He became convinced that good siles were very desirable, and resolved to build one. Professor Cook's silo, as he states in the Mich gan Farmer, is 14 by 15 feet, inside measurement, and 20 feet high. It extends from the basement story of his barn 12 feet above the first floor. Except the stone wall on one side, which is 2 feet thick and 8 feet high, it consists of double walls separated by plank joists 1 foot wide. The outer wall is made of two thicknesses of inch boards, with building paper between. The inner wall is sheeted and plastered with water-line, inst as he would plaster a good cistern. The stone wall is also plastered in the same way. A door extends from top to bottom. This is made of inch boards, 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick, and is also doubled. The inner door is single, and will become very tight with the swelling of the moisture: the outer one is made of two thicknesses of boards and paper sheeting between. Professor Cook is very much pleased with his silo. It is well built, and cost him only \$128.88, though he used \$20 worth of old siding for the inner part of the outside wall. This silo holds 70 tons of ensilage.

Frosted combs are something that cannot well be avoided during the winter season, but it is not the extreme cold that causes the combs to freeze, but the exposure to winds from cracks and crevices. Fowls naturally seek shelter from the winds, but unless the house is wind proof they cannot escape, especially at night when they are on the roost. Frosted combs may be avoided by giving the birds a covered run, but the easiest mode is to adopt the practice of the pit game breeders, and "tub" the birds, by cutting off the combs and wattles when they are three monhts old, while another plan, rather laborious, however, is to annoint the combs with glycerine three times a week. The hens will not lay if their combs are frosted, as it causes much pain and distress, and this may too much for this modern method of preserving feed. Many were preparing to build

de firmly about the roots. If the sprouts of planted in rows, set them in the tot of the planted in rows, set them in the tot of the planted in rows, set them in the tot of the planted in rows, set them in the tot of the planted in clay about the consistency of cream. If care it taken in setting the sprouts and the cutter should be putdled in clay about the consistency of cream. If care it taken in setting the sprouts and the cutter should be proved that the sprouts set out will not average over 5 per 5 per sprouts set out will not average over 5 per 5 per

C. V. Ausbridger. One delicate is not smooth of the size, the weather will be such the second of the control of the size of the street will be such that the size of the size of the street will be such that the size of the

ration for animals at milk or fattening.— ate our supper, put our mattresses on the kong, got into our sleeping bags, and slept the sleep of the just who fear not.

[CELIA THAXTER.]

She turned the letter's rustling page; her smile Made bright the air about her while she read: "I come to you tomorrow, love; meanwhile Love me, my sweet," he said.

"What other business has my life?" she thought. Time winged with light did seem.

Tomorrow! When the summer morning broke In rose and gold, and touched her slumbering Softly, with tempered splendor, and she woke To the rich dawn's surprise, Birds sang aloft and roses bloomed below;

Flushed wide the tender fleecy mists above; Came Memory, leading Hope, and whispered low, "Love me! I come, my love! "So that thou comest," she thought, "skies may grow gray,
The sun may fade, the sea with foam blanch white,

Tempest and thunder dread may spoil the day, But not my deep delight." sweet and awful Love! O power supreme,

When in the west the sunset's crimson flame Watching the steadfast sky she heard her name Breathed in the voice she knew. Joy shook her heart, nor would its pulse be stilled;

Before thee all must bow.

Her fair cheek borrowed swift the sunset's bloom.

A presence beautiful and stately filled
The silence of the room. "Hast thou no word of welcome?" for, indeed,

Like some mute marble goddess proud stood she; She turned. "O king of men!" she cried, "what need That I should welcome thee?

Her eyes divine beneath her solemn brows Met his clear gaze, and measured strength for Into his arms at length.

The silent stars looked in; they saw them not.

But earth was all forget.

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## PRESENTIMENTS

Proctor Professor Dreams.

Why They Seem to be Often Fulfilled.

Men's Absurd Anxiety to Foreknow.

Their Faith in Fortuitous Suggestions.

Astronomy Helpless in Pre-

A MCGR.

A MCGR.

A MCGR.

A M men have be weatherests, comes
from all other victors, comes
from

a subject on which antiquity and the great Majority of Mankind

have thought one way, because the views of those who have reasoned thoughtfully about such matters are often met by the thought otherwise; as if that statement were sufficient to meet every argument against such commonly held opinions, in stead of being itself the most convincing argument of all in their disproof. On dealing next week with thought-reading have the reverse case to consider; for I think a very small minority in every age have accepted the phenomena of thought-reading though the majority lave not rendered the yeality of mind reading certain by denying it. May preliminary proposition The opinion held by the majority dispersion of like difficulty the majority are liable to think rightly; in matters which are obvious they are unanimously right; and a ain in matters which are entrely outside the range of ordinary investigation, such as the facts and laws of science, the majority in any question of difficulty is certain to be erroneous. If the facts and laws of science, the majority in any question of difficulty is certain to be erroneous. If the facts and laws which for the science of today were demonstably true that the opinion of the majority in any question of difficulty is certain to be erroneous. If the facts and laws which for the science of today were left to be judged by the reasoning of all men, unbiased and uninfluenced by authority, there can be no doubt that they would all be judg of erroneously.

All men, or nearing all, would like to fore and above all if think the time and mainty of their death. Most men, now as in past seems to them more only conceivable turn actural. And indeed it is certain that were our, reasoning rowers infinite we should find the future no less clearly present in its forms than the pest is present in its forms than the pest is present in its forms that they would be about the future events, even on a very limited scale, we should find the qually difficult (that is, impossible) to ascertain what the facts and performed faculties.

\*\*Happened in the Past\*\*

If we had only the present condition of things from which we know how dreaffs are caused with on difficulties to the fact and wh answer that all men or nearly all men have

Through the Gate of Ivory-

Through the Gate of Ivory—
dreams which have a meaning (for those at least who know how to interpret them) and those which have none that can be recognized.

It is because dreams are mysterious that they seem fitty to suggest ideas about the mysterious inture. Men supposed that dreams of the significant type were brought to the sleeper from the realm of pirts or of shades—the upp.r. world where the souls for, the "reaths" which seemed to them the souls of the dead had passed at death, the lower world where the shadows of their bodily part had descended. Stude sleeper to the state of the pass, not foreshadowings of the dead had passed at death, the lower world where the shadows of their bodily part had descended. Stude sleeper to the state of the pass, not foreshadowings of the dead had passed at death, the lower world where the shadows of their bodily part had descended. Stude sleeper to the state of the pass, not foreshadowings of the impart during sleep information about coming events. Such was the dream (personified) sent to Agamemnon from Olympus—but sent to mislead him not to guide him right. Eneas visited in adream by the spirit of Anchises was more fortunate than Agamemnon. Though in passing it is worth remarking how in past ages, even as now, a most convenient should be such before the shadows of their in the face even owhat m git seem the most decisive evidence that dreams cannot be trusted. This easy itting doutrine is aptly illustrated by the story of the lith-homan who told her master and instress one morning that she had dreamed the former fad given her an ounce of smiff and the latter a pount of tea. "But," said her mastres in which shot by wild give me the or of shuff, and the master will give me the first of the passes of the carries of the such beliefs and to possess supernatural powers in legand to the unknown, with a nowerful mears of indused the regulates which had been forgated by dreams. Some undertake to the unknown, with a nowerful mears of indused the legand to be calling dreams which h

of shuff, and the masther will give me that tay."
Faith in dreams was an important part of the belief of ancient races, and accordingly supplied those who claimed to regulate such beliefs and to possess supernatural powers in regard to the unknown, with a powerful means of influencing d luded belie ers. In this way oracles gained credit as (in some cases) inspired by holy dreams. Some undertook to interpret drams: others went even farther, and claimed a power not only of interpreting dreams which believers d sclosed to them, but of recalling dreams which had been forgetten by the dreamer himself. We need not inquire into the details of special instances in which such powers are said to have been displayed. It is within men's right to suppose that, in particular cases, either kind of power was miraculously bestowed on holy men living Among Superstitious Races,

dreams in dividing them into classes, those which pass through the gate of horn and those which pass through the gate of horn and by reasoning, or by whatsoever in man corresponds with instinct) is, of course, impossible except by miracle; and in these mat freams which have a meaning (for those at ters science excludes miracles, which is bu

Third Demonstration Lecture in Second Course.

Fricasseed Chicken with Cream Sauce, Creamed Potatoes-Gingerbread.

Lady Fingers and Charlotte Russe-How Shall We Make Good Coffee?

The demonstration lecture at the Boston Cooking School Wedne day morning called out an unusually large audience, and the ollowing bill of fare was prepared: Fricasseed chicken with cream sauce, creamed asseed chicken with cream sauce, creamed | A good rule for the use of the different potatoes, gingerbread, lady fingers and charlotte Russe, and boiled coffee.

A good rule for the use of the different kinds of flour is to use pastry flour wherever baking powder is used, and bread flour with reset. Friensseed Chicken.

Singe and cut into pieces for serving; cover with boil ng water, add 1 teaspoon salt and one half saltspoon pepper; s mmer until tender; dredge with salt, pepper and flour, and brown in hot butter or fat; put the chicken on toast and pour over a cream sauce. Remember that to have good toast, pal-

atable and dig stible, have the bread stale and let it dry slowly over the fire at first, until all the moisture is driven out. It will then be as dry and crisp as a cracker, and as delicious as it is digestible. Made quickly, from fresh bread, the toast becomes burnt on the outside, while inside is | Home of the Famons Stallion Nelsona damp, soggy, indigestible mass of dough. Cream Sauce for Above.

Remove the fat from the chicken liquor, having about a pint in all; melt one table-spoonful better and two tablespoonful four and pour on slowly the hot chicken liquor; add one cup cream; season with one teaspoonful lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful celery salt, and salt and repper to t-ste; one well beaten egg may be added if desired. liquor to get cold so the fat can be removed in one piece, you can skim off as much as was, without an exception, the fastest clean bibulous paper. Some take up this some of the best horses in the world have been seen on the stretch, scoring up in front

t extracted none of the bitter and hurtfu' ssential dis from the coffee, while retain-ng all its sweet flavor, and the delicacy, of ts "bouquet" or aroma, so prized by epi-Miss Maynard claimed to be out of the dis-

Miss Maynard claimed to be out of the discussion. Legause she did not 1 ke coffee, never drank it and so could form no opinion as to the relative merits of the question. Scientifi ally considered it would seem that the filtering process would be productive of a more dt hi ately flavored and less in urious drink than the boiling—as in the case of tea; but practically she had always found that the pupils in her classes had usually preferred the boiled coffee as prepared above, to the filter d coffee.

The discussion, therefore, could not "settle" anything, though the cups of fragrant coffee when tasted by the class were pronounced so good as to very nearly decide the matter then and there. That it did not quite do so, however, was proved by the fact that the discussion was still waged after the lecture, as the class bre ke up and disper ed in ir endly groups; and we may expect to hear of all the coffee nots of the

disper ed in ir endly groups; and we may expect to hear of all the coffee rots of the vicinity being set to bubbling immediately after this, in a series of friendly yet rival experiments. Crumbs of Wisdon

baking powder is used, and bread flour with yeast.

If one does not care to take much trouble with the lady finger rule given above, the mixture can be spread out evenly on a tin and baked in a sheet. After baking cut up into the required shape.

Never 'hrow away cold potatoes, as there are so many delicious ways in which they may be warmed over and made into new dishes.

It's not a good plan to take off the cover of the stove to toast or boil anything when there is a dish in the oven. of the stove to toast or boil anything when there is a dish in the oven.

### SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

The Maine - Bred Youngster's Re-

markable Record. Few people outside of Maine, except those perhaps, who are directly interested in horse-breeding interests, would ever have heard of Sunnyside farm, had it not been for the phenomenal performance of Nelson over the Mystic track, just previous to the breeders' meeting last fall, when he trotted a quarter in 32 seconds, a 2.08 gait, which possible and then absorb the rest with a quarter ever made on the track, although

There should be about a pint of the chicken liquor. If it has boiled away to a less quantity add water.

After adding the chicken liquor to the butter and flour, cover and cook for 10 minutes. Add the lemon juice and other seasoning, and add the cream last, and do not let it boil afterwards, as it is apt to curelle.

This is a very nice way of cooking chicken, One great trouble with the ordinary fricasseed chicken is that it is too sloppy; but according to the above rule it is just been seen on the stretch, scoring up in front of the udges' stand. This one performance served to bring Sunnyside into a great deal of prominence, and as the home of Nelson it is alr ady famous.

Sunnyside as its name would imply, is a beautiful tract of land situated in Watervile, Me., about a mile and a half from the Maine Central deport. To be sure, during the present kind of weather it is rather a cold place to visit, and the snow is piled up over the vast expanse of fields, which in sammer time are covered with the choicest of green grass upon which the animals are allowed to graze. Sunnyside is owned and

One great trouble with the ordinary fricasseed chicken is that it is too sloppy; but according to the above rule it is just right.

Creamed Potatoes.

Cut 1 pint cold boiled potatoes into dice, cover with cold milk; when hot add 1 heaping teaspoonful flour, moistened with a little cold milk; cook 10 minutes, then add 1 tablespoonful butter. 1 tablespoonful chopped parsley, ½ teaspoonful salt and 1½ saltspoonful pepper.

About four large potatoes are needed for this, the quantity to be measured after boing this in the duantity to be measured after boing this in the duantity to be measured after boing this in the duantity to be measured after boing this in the flour over the mixture and not stirring it in.

This is a very nice dish.

Gingerbread.

Mix together ½ cup molasses, ½ teaspoonful soda, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful ginger, 1 tablespoonful butter, melted, 1 cup sour milk, 2¼ cups ground believed in the sud. He is a bright bay color, with black points. His legs are finely turn d and he has as fine a neck and head as could be desired. As 1 temember him when I saw him on the track at Mystic Park last Fall, his mane was of unusual length and his tail swept the ground behind him. On the whole, one would be impressed with his appearance, for he works just like a piece of well regulated mach nery when n motion, and trost clean without either boots or to weights. Like Harry Wilkes, Patron and several cut it is not, however, quite so spongy when made of the sweet milk as when sour is used.

Have the ting emp an hot for this, lit the latter is used fill the pans about half full.

Great Turf Performers, his gait is very deceptive, and even on the latter is used fill the pans about half full.

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Mrs. Lucy Stone, from whose pen they will

Mrs. Lucy Stone, from whose pen they will learn the story of American women in politics, and of their movement to gain political equality with men.

Our boys and glris of grammar school age pick up the newspapers and begin to read. Yery soon they come across such phrases as "the Monroe doctrine," "the Missouri compromise," "the nullification movement," "the Dred Scott decision," "the fagitive slave law," "the State's rights doctrine," "the Walker tariff," "the Log Cabin campaign," and 100 others, which to older heads are quite intelligible, but to them are only confusing and almost meaningless.

intelligible, but to them are only confusing and almost meaningless.
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"THOU ART THE MAN."

Senator SHERMAN, in his Thursday night peech before the Home Market Club of this city, had the nerve to say this about the treasury surplus: This growing surplus was bequeathed to

CLEVELAND by his predecessors, and was applied by hem to the payment of debt and to repeated reduction or taxes. . . . . . But why is not this surplus

Whose fault is it. indeed! Mr. CLEVE-LAND and the American people might well say to Senator SHERMAN, as NATHAN said into DAVID, "Thou art the man!"

Owing to the blundering policy of John SHERMAN and his associates when they had their grip on the Federal finances, it is not now possible to apply the surplus to the reduction of the public debt, except by payng to the bondholders whatever extortionate premium they may choose to demand To do as Senator Sherman wishes would e to make the government the victim of ntclerable blackmail. The greater the neessity of the treasury to purchase bonds in Wall street, the higher would the unearned

This would be a fine thing for Senator SHERMAN'S Wall street friends, but the people are not anxious to reduce the surplus by filling the pockets of Wall street

### THE BLAIR EDUCATION BILL

In 1887 the Education Bill was introduced n the Senate of the United States by Senator HENRY W. BLAIR. As originally pre-\$105,000,000 in 10 years by annual instalments. As passed by the Senate in 1884, by a vote of 33 yeas to 11 nays, \$77,000,000 were to be distributed in eight years, and as passed by the Senate in 1886, by a vote of 36 yeas to 11 navs, the same amount was to be distributed in the same time, with a schoolhouse fund of \$2,000,000.

Public interest in the bill is increasing. To the support of the bill senators, representatives, judges, superintendents of pubic instruction, the great teachers' associations, the Knights of Labor, religious deominations, such educational organiza tions as the trustees of the Peabody fund, the Johns Hopkins University, and the Union League and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the largest organized body of women ever known in the history of the world, and containing in its ranks the leading women of the country, pray for the passage of this bill; and many States, in formal action through

their legislatures, are urgent for its pas-It is well known, it is universally granted. that no danger so menaces the future of our country as the danger of illiteracy. Our government is of the people, for the people, by the people; yet of our 10,000,000 voters, 2,000,000 are illiterate. Twentyfive years ago, an army of ignorant slaves was emancipated and endowed with the ballot. It was a national decree which eman cipated them, and gave them the right of suffrage. Through national complicity with the sin of slavery they had been kept in ignorance. What has the nation done in this quarter of a century to atone for its share in binding the fetters of ignorance upon these people-for the law forbade their being educated-and what has it done to prepare these people for the duties of citizenship which it so abraptly thrust upon

them? Nothing. The religious denominations of the North have established schools of different grades in every Southern State, and have pre pared teachers to work among these peophilanthropists as PEABODY and SLATER have aided every endeavor to lift up the fallen and the ignorant of both white and colored races; but the government of the nation "for the people" has done absolutely nothing.

One of the objections most frequently made is that "Federal aid for free schools fruit would arrive by sailing vessels will pauperize States receiving it, and thus from the Mediterranean or the West Indestroy the spirit of self-help." Do the public schools of our own city pauperize the plemented by an occasional small shipment Agents, whenever soliciting subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, should call cated therein? Do the appropriations of the remainder of the year. Today, steamers of the remainder of the year. State for educational purposes pauperize from 500 to 3000 tons burden are running The education bill but asks of the nation 40,000 boxes of lemons and oranges are no The education bill but asks of the nation what the State already grants, while it unusual cargo, and not infrequently two stimulates and encourages the spirit of such cargoes arrive at this port at nearly prudence that President CLEVELAND has self-help, for it expressly provides that "no the same time. State shall receive more from the national In no one item has the increase been as

question what shall the nation do with five factory that it is to be carried on upon a or six million illiterate voters will soon be- greatly increased scale for the present year. ome, "What will fifteen or twenty million | The first cargo to arrive last year came in

ignorant voters do with the nation?" Globe's Political History have in the Senate of the United States have July, 6 in August, 3 in September, declared that it is constitutional.

national treasury? How shall we return bananas received last year were more than now or whether he shall sub- it to the circulation of the coun- 13 times the quantity landed here in 1883, scribe at any time before its try? The proposition to expend it in some idea is gained of what the chances for coast defences against possible future continued development may be. enemies is somewhat outrun by position and other conditions we have small foreign foe who must be met with fortresses uable to Democrats who wish and Krupp guns. Our danger lies nearer to post themselves thoroughly home. Shall we give millions for defence, and not one dollar for education?

ELIZABETH MERRITT GOSSE. THANKS, RIDDLEBERGER.

Senator RIDDLEBERGER is-Senator RID-DIEBERGER: and that means a good deal Do all you can to renominate that is unpleasant. But in securing the re-

hese toys.'

If that is the kind of treaty the Senate against it ought to cover not a few of RID- aid. DLEBERGER'S former sins.

International agreements for the sup pression of crime are very good things as ong as they are kept within proper bounds. But the people do not desire any extradition treaty with England or any other country which shall abrogate the ancient right of asylum. Republican America ought not to be behind the other enlightened countries of the earth in furnishing a place of safety for political refugees of all nations.

### THE TWO DROMIOS.

The "SHERMAN boom" grows apace. It thrives as an anti-Chinese issue on the Pacific slope; it makes headway among the protectionists of New England, and it flourishes as a bloody shirt issue in Ohio. In fact, the whole country is fairly throbing with SHERMAN. It was SHERMAN who wrote the article in the Century, telling how a man feels before going to battle; it was SHERMAN who made the brilliant speech before the Home Market Club advocating a high tariff, and again SHERMAN comes up in a bitter and vituperative letter, replying to Sena tor WADE HAMPTON. There has been nothing like this "SHERMAN boom" in the United States since the days of "ANDY" Johnson. It is the topic of every pen and the theme of every tongue. It sings like a nightingale, it coos like a dove, and it roars like a cataract.

But stop a moment. Let us consider. While the name is single the issue is double. If the cyclopedias are not at fault there are wo SHERMANS before the people today, one a gallant straight-backed general, who has a national reputation for kissing pretty women and babies, and the other a coldblooded financier, who seems to have for- Men may come and men may go, but Gengotten that the war is over and the South | eral Dow goes on forever. has returned to its allegiance. The "boom boometh" grandly, but whether for JOHN, the statesman, or WILLIAM T., the general,

the public knows not. Things are getting sadly mixed as the Republican convention draws near and these two Ohio Dromios go starring the ountry. Which is the leading character in the drama and which is the support are questions that cannot be settled until the name of the opposing candidate is ascertained for certain. If the man from Maine nsists on appearing in the field, then

Senator John is the man, for he can out-Blaine BLAINE both as a protectionist and as a waver of the bloody shirt. On the other hand, if Mr. BLAINE refuses to drag his literary skirts in the mire of another campaign and Sheri-DAN is rushed to the front, then will WIL LIAM TECUMSER take up the gauntlet and claim the honor by virtue of superior rank as well as by the right of being the next in uccession after General GRANT.

Taken apart the SHERMANS are not dangerous, but if they pull together, as they are doing now, the two can block the way of any other man the Republicans may want. Neither one may get the nomina tion, but it seems that the man who goes capture the cake will have to be of the SHERMAN faction, and bow his head to the dictation of this stately Ohio combination.

### TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The public has become accustomed to gloomy and misleading statements in regard to the falling off of business along the wharves, and few people have any adequate idea of the enormous quantities of goods from abroad that are landed in this city.

Within the past quarter of a century sailing ships have been almost entirely superceded by steam vessels. The increased tonnage of the steamers and their greater rapidity of movement enables every one of them, on the average, to handle the business of perhaps ten or a dozen ships.

Great changes have taken place also in the lines of goods exchanged between this country and other lands. Our manufacturing industries have been so enormously developed within the last three decades that we have imported relatively less of manufactured goods from year to year; and but for an epidemic of Anglo-mania ple; and such large-hearted, far-seeing that has swept over certain localities the demand would have been smaller still. Our imports in certain other lines, how-

ever, have more than made up for this great falling off. In so-called "raw material" of various kinds, and especially in the tropical fruit trade, this has been true. A dozen years ago a few cargoes of

dies during the height of the season, sup-

treasury than itself expends for free great within a recent period as in the importation of bananas. In 1884 steam ton-Another objection made is that "ulliteracy | nage was first employed by the Boston imis a State and not a national question." A porters, and then only through the summer yoter anywhere in the country votes on na- months. But now the business is being to the nation composed of States, and the | been phenomenally large, and yet so satis- | each individual. And there's the rub

on March 8, and the last on Decem A frequent objection made to the bill is that | ber 15. There were 2 arrivals in March. How the Seasons Are Forced t is unconstitutional; but the best lawyers six in April, 11 in May, 10 in June, 11 in 3 in October, 6 in November and It is often argued that the BLAIR bill is 1 in December, a total of 56 for the year. merely a subterfuge for disposing of a por- Certainly this is a very flattering showing whether he subscribed at the tion of our enormous surplus fund. But in connection with the commerce of this what shall we do with the surplus in the port. And when it is known that the

The only offset to this splendid showing modern science. Recent progress in is the fact that this great business is almost The stereotype plates have the manufacture of destructive explosives entirely carried on in vessels built and promises to make even the solid steel forts owned abroad. Only three of the 56 carof Bessemer as useless as the walls of the goes were brought in vessels sailing under ancients; and thanks to our geographical an American register and carrying the American flag. Twenty-two cargoes were eason to expect an invasion from an armed | brought in English vessels, and 31 in Nor- butter and current jelly when she discovers wegian. But if, with their more cheaply built vessels and their poorly paid crews, they can bring the fruit cheaper than our own vessels can, our people get the the benefit in cheaper prices. The sailing of these steamers regularly to some Easter theatricals. And one has

West India ports opens the way for a profitable export trade in certain commodities. Small consignments of goods are already being sent to Jamaica, and with a little jection of the British extradition treaty, at effort our merchants may build up a remunleast for a time, he has done the country erative trade with various other islands. what seems, as far as can now be judged, a We have been calling for subsidized lines of steamers to various parts of the world, to have said: "It makes extraditable an productions. Here we have the steamers, offence that is not indictable. A boy with without the subsidy, going out in ballast firecrackers, under this treaty can be extra- every trip. Outward freights could thus dited, while he cannot be indited for having be taken at very low rates. If we do not improve such an opportunity as now offers. we certainly have no reason to hope for any had before it, RIDDLEBERGER'S activity other being afforded through government

### Bristol, R. I., is unable to support its poo

and has asked for help. Meanwhile the "rubber trust" is flourishing finely. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was one of the few

men whose good deeds lived after him, as the banquet in honor of his memory Thursday night fully proved. The Pacific railroad committee is far from

pacific. and several millionnaires are quaking behind their money bags, wondering if the bolt is going to fall. Italy has bought the plans of the famous

British war balloons. In case of war the Italian army is bound to be on top, even if it has to use balloons to do so. The Dakotans now say that their territory would not be cold at all but for the cold winds that blow from Minnesota. They

If indications count for anything Lin-COLN's birthday will soon be a national holiday. The memory of the martyred president is growing dearer every year.

should induce Minnesota to move.

Those kegs of gold hidden by pirates on the Honduras coast look very big-on paper. When found, however, they will probably be small enough to carry off easily. There is three feet of snow in Constanti-

nople, and the Sultan's harbors are choked with ice. But it will not long be cold there, for Russia is preparing to give Turkey a Senator RIDDLEBERGER is doing the grand hopping-around act to perfection. He scares the Republicans badly by his

antics, and the Democrats are laughing at the circus. It is nearly 40 years since NEAL Dow

making up his book for the presidential race, and knows that every page counts.

The Governor of West Virginia has called on the Governor of Kentucky to give up 28 men who are charged with murder in the HATFIELD-McCoy feud. If he keeps on making such demands it is feared that the supply of first-class murderers in Kentucky will soon be exhausted.

ROBERT BONNER has given outright to his sons, in addition to the New York Ledger property, the sum of \$1,000,000 "as an incentive to work." They must be very remarkable boys. To most of the rising generation gifts like that would be an incentive not to work.

C. P. HUNTINGTON says the Pacific railcoads will pay the government all they owe, but they want a little time-say 125 years The money that ought to have been used long ago to pay the debt to the government nas gone-where? And Huntington, San-FORD, GOULD, and echo answer, "Where?"

Queen VICTORIA has never been in Ireland, but "My Irish subjects" receive a good deal of attention from her in every speech from the throne. Actions speak ouder than words, and it is noticeable that the Queen expresses the greatest satisfaction when the condition of Ireland is most unhappy.

The recent victories of TEEMER prove beyond a doubt that he is champion of Amer ica. It would be a good plan for TEEMER. combination and challenge the world. If General Paine would consent to let them have the Volunteer, now, what a prizepackage they would make. New York World: There is no overcom

ing the fact that our farmers, under the present tariff, sell their goods in the cheap est market and are compelled to buy in the learest. They are perpetually discriminated against, and are not prosperous in consequence. Moreover, they are becoming increasingly intelligent on the subject.

asserted: That Southwestward the star of empire takes it way. The Houston (Texas) Post says: "The demand for beans is constantly increasing. Only a few years ago two carloads of beans would supply the local market for a year, but now it takes

tional as well as on State questions; theretional as well as on State questions; theretore, ignorant voters in any State are a peril
time. During the year just closed it has

States. If the giant monopoly succeeds in
doubling prices it will be equivalent to
levying an additional tax of \$10 a year on

### THE FASHION NOW.

Nowadays.

Lovely Scotch Ginghams Already in the Shop Windows for Summer.

Styles Upon Which Madame la Mode Has Set Her Seal of Approval.

The way in which the seasons are forced nowadays is enough to make groan in anguish of spirit! sooner has one finished one's leisurely into a thick slice of venison steak with accompaniments of maitre d'hotel that strawberries are in the market again. The idea of it, in January! Hardly is one through with the rush and hurry of the holidays and in hopes that she may now enjoy a party or ball than one is asked to join ourses of Lenten reading or prepare for hardly the opportunity to get a little comfort out of one's cloth gown and furred wraps before summer ginghams and cotton

satteens are in the shop windows!

The worst of it is that one has to purchase uch things now or else run the risk of finding a very "poor assortment" when the warm weather has brought the conviction to our souls that thin gowns are a necessity. prow and disappointment lie in wait for Of this treaty one senator is reported to enable us to find a market for our surplus her who sees a pretty gingham or print today and says to herself, "I will have a dress like that in the spring." For when she goes inquire for it in May the salesman will look at her pityingly and will inform her that the goods she describes were all sold months ago

The shop windows of our own city have een gay and beautiful during the past week with

report unprecedentedly large sales for this

eason, and some of the choicest lines of

### The New Ginghams for next summer's wear. The shopkeepers

goods have been already quite sold out. They are quite beautiful enough to warran the furore. The newer colors—"vieux rose" (old rose), "acajou" (mahogany red), beliotrope, and even some of the favorite shades of green, are seen in these goods, as well as the delicate tints of buff, pale pink, blue, etc., which are always so lovely in summer fabrics. The weaves, too, are novel, and the best effects found in wool goods are often seen in the new cotons. Thus there are to be seen ginghams which have boucle stripes, those which have openwork or lace stripes, some which imitate embroidery, and one very striking pattern which is woven in narrow lines of diagonal, making a herringbone pattern, as in a chuddah shawl. The "shot effects," forming a changeable or two-toned fabric, are also produced in ginghams, and bid fair to be as popular in cottens as they have been in wools and silks during the past season.

The Scotch ginghams are really of Scotch. the furore. The newer colors-"vieux rose"

season. The Scotch ginghams are really of Scotch manufacture and are bought mostly in Glasgow, though our importers may pick up a few occasionally from the London markets, The zephyr ginghams are Scotch also, though of a lighter weight than the ordinary goods. The prices range from 25 cents to 50 cents or 62½, and the goods are worth the money for the quality is fine, the colors warranted fast, and the fabrics something marvellous in endurance of even severe wear.

the fabrics something marvellous in endur-ance of even severe wear.

There are also American "Scotch" ging-hams. These are much lower in price than the real article, and though they, too, may be well worth what is paid for them, they are certainly worth no more, and those who are truly economical will generally prefer the article which is more expensive at the outset. we had the pleasure of looking through me of the finest possible displays of these roods the other day. The array was almost bewildering in its extent, and it was hard

The patterns were nearly all quite large n design. Plaids, checks and stripes

### The Prettiest Designs, scause all were so lovely.

It is nearly 40 years since Neal Dow made his record as a prohibition mayor of Portland, Me., and now he is to run again. Men may come and men may go, but General Dow goes on forever.

The Hatffeld-McCov fight in Kentucky and West Virginia waxes hotter, and the governors of the two States threaten to take a hand in the game. A hangman seems to be the best solution to the trouble.

Mr. Gladstone has returned in good health, and will take up the fight with new vigor when Parliament meets. Let Lord Salisbury stand from under when the grand cld man gets ready to talk!

At last the Standard Oil Company is going to have a rival. The new Ohio firm has \$10,000.000 to start with, to say nothing about the good-will of the whole country. Competition is the death of Trusts.

Senator Stanford of California has just given a big dinner to the 15 pages of the Senate. The millionnaire senator is making up his book for the presidential igned in about equally divided numbers, and it was a question whether there were

white.
Similar to the above was another line where the plaids were more regular and much smaller, both plaided and twilled stripes being narrower than in the other case—about an inch and a half of one, and a half inch of the other. These ran in the same colors and combinations as the designs previously described.

Another handsome line of goods was shown in

shown in Combination with Plain Goods. The fancy portion of the fabric showed a plain, smooth surface, with narrow stripes of twilled weaving at wide intervals, the wide stripes of groundwork thus barred off having rows of tiny polka dots apparently embroidered upon them. The embroidered effect was given by weaving the dots in raised, overshot threads, and the effect was very good. With these come plain fabrics like the groundwork of the striped stuffs, to be used in the costume in combination with them. Thus a dark red showed stripes and dots of white, and was to be made up with plain red. A gobelin blue snowed stripes of a paler hue, and dots of golden brown alternating with those of the lighter shade, the plain stuff being of the darker shade. A french blue had stripes of a lighter and dots of a darker shade; a navy blue showed red stripes and white dots; and a third shade of blue was dotted and striped with white, plain gingham of the ground shade of blue being shown for all of these. A gaver combination was of pink striped with pale blue and dotted with golden brown and dark blue; and an especially pretty design was a soft gray, striped with white and dotted with black. One odd and decidedly pretty line of goods was striped in of twilled weaving at wide intervals, the

Twills, Crossbarred Effects and Hair Lines.

white stripes crossbarred with pink, separated by narrow stripes of a twilled weave. Blue and white and black and white in these same combinations were also lovely, while for those who liked them were gayer fabrics, in which were seen brown, white, blue and yellow, brown, white and pink, or blue, white, brown and pink.

Then there were very handsome striped stuffs, composed of wide stripes of hair lines on a plain ground, alternating with several narrower twilled stripes. Black and white, blue and white, old rose and white, were some of these combinations.

Some very large plaids are shown, many of them having some predominating color plaided with narrow stripes and bars of a second and then plaided again with fine lines and bars of a third. Thus a navy blue was plaided with red, and again with white; a navy blue with golden brown, and again with ecru, etc. Besides these were the more ordinary plaids of two colors, as blue and white, red and blue, blue and ecru, etc.

A novel design shows a plain ground

more than 10 carloads for the same period."

Tilden's was true Democracy. It led him to meet boldly any public issue as it arose.—[President CLEVELAND.]

It was indeed. It was Tilden who declared that boldness is often the most consummate prudence. This is the kind of prudence that President CLEVELAND has shown in meeting the public issue of the treasury surplus.

The new rubber trust is reported to have a working capital of \$50,000,000 and an annual trade of \$600,000,000. The latter sum is equal to about \$10 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. If the giant monopoly succeeds in doubling prices it will be equivalent to levying an additional tax of \$10 a year on each individual. And there's the rub.

### AFFECTION'S DEAREST

### BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN.

"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, for of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven"-The Globe's Wonderfully Sympathetic and Touching Gifts to Its Women Readers.

WIDE AWAKE AND FAST ASLEEP.

The child, like a flower bud, opens to

the rising sun. Even the color and the

perfume of the flower are present to excite

the thought and feeling of the mother bend-

ing over and embracing it, to full compre-

hension of the beauty and holiness of

offspring. The artist, with maternal sym-

pathy in reproducing his subject, has happily

caught the moment when the mother, tip-

toeing with suppressed breath into the

room, creeps timidly forward to discover

whether her darling is awake. By some

subtle intelligence, the child has felt her

stealthy approach, and is awake, and cun-

ningly hides in covert, to surprise her with

its heaven-lighted face and a kiss.



The mother watches every expression and novement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less solicitude numbers each smile and each turn of the hand and the foot in its growth during its first year. Her heart beats with pleasure or pain with the little heart she is pressing to it. In "Brown Eyes," the artist has drawn the babe at a moment when it is most cunningly indicative of its rapid proge ress to recognition and love of its friends.



A happy surprise in the experience of the young mother is when the child first un mistakably recognizes her call, and, brime ming over with happiness, turns and bends forward as if to lean into its mother's arms This is a glorious reward of maternity, and a proud moment in a mother's life. All this the artist, with rare insight and deft hand, has brought out in this exquisite drawing, to the admiration and praise of

Both "Brown Eyes" and "Blue Eyes," with the Magazine; Sunshine for Little Children, are given with the WEEKLY GLOBE, one year for \$1.30; six months, 80

away into its beautiful land. The artist has caught the right expression, and made it Nothing better in pictures was ever given Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," can have both of the water colors. "Wide with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little Awake" and "Fast Asleep," or both "Brown Children, are given with THE WEEKLY Eves" and "Blue Eves." with the magazine GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months and WEEKLY GLOBE for \$1.30 per year: 80

plaided with pale blue and golden brown, figured in ecru; black and white, etc.
Almost indescribable are those ginghams, showing a plain ground striped

FAST ASLEEP.

It is the most beautiful of all pictures; for

what can be more sublime, or stimulative

of pure love, sympathy and worship, than

the hovering of the little child in its sleep

along the border-land of the angels. We

stand spellbound at the vision of that the

face of the sleeping babe reveals. Is it not of

heaven, and will not heaven transport it

away from us forever among the well-doers

soulful and eloquent.

plaided with pale blue and golden brown, figured in ecru: black and white, etc.

Almost indescribable are those ginghams, showing a plain ground striped

With Etamine, Overshot Boucle and Gimp Effects,
for some of them look as though trimming had been applied to feam the stripes. Those with the etamine or canvas woven stripes are very lovely. A perfect "raving beauty" was a pale blue with a narrow etamine stripe of blue and white, becide a wide stipe crossbarred with white in such a way that it looked as though done in cross stitch embroidery. This came in other colors and with plain materials to go with it. Another line showed a stripe of gay plaid, pink, olive green, red, dark blue and white etamine stripe, all on a ground of pale blue. This also come in various combinations of color, with plain material to match the ground.

A very popular design is of large plaids barred off into more or less regular squares by a narrow open or "lace" stripe, looking like the so-called Mexican work, or like some of the open-work scrim curtains. Indeed they seem to be woven in precisely the same way as these last. These come in the gayest colors, making one think of the Madras handkerchiefs, in their mixtures of red, blue, white, brown, yellow, etc.; though some are seen in two colors only, or in one combined with white. These show new shades of blue and red, and have plain material to combine with them.

Others show wder plaids or stripe, looking same way as these last. These come in the gayest colors, making one think of the mixtures of red, blue, white, brown, yellow, etc.; though some are seen in two colors only, or in one combined with white. These show new shades of blue and red, and have plain material to combine with them.

Others show wder plaids or stripes of the "large" was well the plain stripes or squares are embroidered in (woven) dots. Thus a pale pink was striped with himself, and the plain stripes or squares are embroidered in (woven) dots. The sale due to the highly volatile oil, of the combined with white.

Woven in an Open Lace Stripe or plaided with the same and dotted with pale blue. The popular soft gray was combined with red, white and golden brown; navy blue with red and white, and so on. navy blue with red and white, and so on. Some of the handsomest of these are in one or two colors only, small patterns, and have the plain material for combination. There are exquisite combinations in which the predominating colors are pink, blue, old rose, black and white, gobelin blue, etc., and one very handsome affair showed a groundwork of the richest "sang de bœuf" red.

Thus a pale pink and white showed a stripe of pink crossbarred into small checks with pink and white lines, and white stripes crossbarred with pink, separated by narrow stripes of a twilled weave. Blue and white and black and white in these same combinations were also lovely, while for those who liked them were gayer fabrics, in which were seen brown, white, blue and yellow, brown, white and pink, or blue, white, brown and pink.

Then there were very handsome striped stuffs, composed of wide stripes of hair lines on a plain ground, alternating with several narrower i willed stripes. Black and white, blue and white, old rose and white, were some of these combinations. Those ginghams which have bourette

MAKING COFFEE.

How to Get a Really Good Cup of the Favorite Beverage.

The French cook understands the prepa ration of coffee; the English cook knows nothing about it, and, we are afraid, as a rule, does not care to learn. The coffee handed you even at the table of your friends is often made from seeds which were roasted three months ago, ground two months ago, and which have since been kept in paper until they were boiled. The original aroma has gone, and nothing has been left except the stale material for a coarse, woody ex-

To prepare coffee you must take the To prepare coffee you must take the green seed, using your judgment to make sure that it is new. You must then roast it in a rotary cylinder, or even in a small frying-pan, over a charcoal fire. It will change its color from light sage green to dark brown, and will at the same time begin to sweat. Drops of brown oil will stand out upon it, and will give out an unmistakable aroma. This aroma consists of a delicate essential oil, so volatile in its nature that coffee roasted the day before yesterday—not to say coffee which has been roasted and ground and kept in tinfoil for a month—has no more left of its virtue than



every woman who views his work.

and the blessed? We press forward in our fear, and would catch it, lest it slip

cents for six months.

a rose a week cut. The seed thus prepared

on. He-Miss Julia, I have a confession to make. Will you hear it? make. Will you hear it?
She (shyness becoming painful as she and ticipates a proposal)—If you like, Mr. Samp

He—I was out with some of the boys last night and it was 2 o'clock when I reached home.

An Effective Remedy. Little Margaret for two or three nights re-fused to say her prayers. One night her papa covered his face with his hands and sad, "It makes papa feel sick to think Mar-garet won't say her prayers." "Papa feel sick?" "Yes, dear." "Papa better take casser (castor) oil." The subject of prayers was no longer discussed that night.

Meanwhile the World Must Wearild Wait. [Lowell Citizen.]
It is said that five double eagles carried in the pocket lose two cents' worth of gold in a day by friction. We mean to prove this

as soon as we can borrow the coins. The Clobe is a Moral Paper. (Somerville Journal.)

THE BOSTON GLOBE asked a lot of prominent people for their opinion of the newspaper press. Dennis Kearney was not asked for his views, because The Globe did not have in the office enough three-em dashes

If Jay Had Only Saved 10-Cent Pieces [Lowell Citizen.] Jay Gould has smoked but one cigar in all his life. It he had never indulged in the habit at all, there is no telling how much money he might have saved up.

Now What Does This Mean?

[Puck.] If you have the right kind of a girl the walk up a tologgan slide is just as exciting as the ride down, and sometimes more at It's a glorious sport both ways.

[St. Paul News.] A handsome St. Paul belle, who was asked if she ever gave a kiss, replied: "No, but often have one stolen." About the Color of City Snow.

(Fashion Note.) Golden brown stockings are coming into

## THE WOMAN'S HOUR

### An Earnest and Thoughtful Discussion

Concerning Some of the Pitfalls in the Way of Home Life in America.

What a Well-Known Writer Has to Say On This Topic.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake, with whose

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, FERRUARY 15, 1885.

| Display of the property of the proper Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake. with whose withings many of our readers no doubt are familiar, over her modest signature of "Mrs. La", it as present conclusion to the advantable series of papers. "Concerning Some of the Pittalian in the Way of Home Life in America. The American and the Control of the Control of the Pittalian in the Way of Home Life in American and the American and the Control of the Control of the Control of the Pittalian in the Way of Home Life in American and the American and the Control of the Co

ports of refined sugar. Assistant Secretary
Maynard says in explanation of the preva ling practice, which has just been reaffirmed:

"When the provisional rate was established in 1886, the Treasury Department
was without definite information, but was
convinced by evidence from various
sources that the rate then prevailing was
too high and that the reduction was demanded, while it would be within the power
of refiners to establish the fact if it was too
great. The refiners have never submitted
any evidence leading the treasury to believe that the previous rate was too low,
and the only question for several months
past has been as to whether it was not still
too high. The treasury special agents, Appraiser McMullin and other customs officials
who were consulted, have taken the
ground that there should be a further reduction, but have not furnished precise information upon which to base this conclusion. Assistant Secretary Maynard was not
satisfied to act upon the information collected by customs officers, and has since
extended his inquiries in other directions
with more definite results. Recent reports
have exhibited the data as to waste incident to refining, and have convinced him
of the correctness of the rate provisionally
established."

It is added that Mr. Maynard took no
counsel of the sugar trust. That combination is now endeavoring to bring Spreckles'
California refineries to terms, but with little
show for success. Some of the Boston members of the ring are said to be sick of it. An

Oat straw, \$9.00\( \tilde{a}\) 10.00 (10.00) to a straw, \$9.00\( \tilde{a}\) 10.00 (10.00) to a system past week and the demand moderate. The market for mild coffees continues quiet and with very little change either in prices or demand.

We quote: Java Fad'gs, pale, \$2\( \frac{10}{2}\) 21\( \frac{1}{2}\) do, do, maintain, \$2\( \frac{1}{2}\) 23\( \frac{1}{2}\) (0, Maiung, \$2\); do, do, fancy brown, \$2\( \frac{1}{2}\) 23\( \frac{1}{2}\) (0, Maiung, \$2\); do, Ankola, \$2\( \frac{1}{2}\) 23\( \frac{1}{2}\) (0, Maiung, \$2\); (100, Ankola, \$2\( \frac{1}{2}\) 23\( \frac{1}{2}\) (0, Maiung, \$2\); (100, Ankola, \$2\( \frac{1}{2}\) 25\( \frac{1}{2}\) do, (100, Maiung, \$2\); (100, Maracealbo, 161\( \frac{1}{2}\) (100, \$2\); (100, Faller, \$10\); (

Flour and Grain. FLOUR-We quote receivers' prices for carload ELOUR—We quote receivers' prices for carload lots, as follows:

Fine Flour, \$2.60@3.00; Superfine, \$2.90@3.40; Common extras, \$3.26@3.50; Cholee extras, \$3.50@4.00; Minn, bakers, \$4.25@4.50; Michigans, \$4.15@4.40; Michigan roller, \$4.25@4.50; Michigans, \$4.15@4.40; Michigan roller, \$4.25@4.50; New York roller, \$4.25@4.75; Ohio and Indiana, \$4.25@4.65; do, do, strai't, \$...@...; do, do, patent, \$4.75@5.15; \$1.0uis and Ill, \$4.25@4.35; do, do, patent, \$4.50@4.70; do, do, clears, \$4.25@4.95; Spring wheat patents, \$5.10@5.36 bbl. CORN—We quote: Yellow, 65@664gc \$B bush; High mixed, 644-26654gc \$B bush; Steamer Mixed, 634-26044/gc \$B bush; No Grade, 624-2683/gc \$B bush. OATS — Fancy, 46@464/gc; No 1 white, 46@464/gc; No 2. ..@44c; No 3. ..@43c; No 1 mlxed, ..@43c; No 2. ..@44c; No 3. ..@43c; No 1 mlxed, ..@43c; No 2. ..@44c; No 3. ..@43c; No 1 mlxed, ..@43c; No 2. ..@44c; No 3. ..@43c; No 2. ...@44c; No 3. ...@43c; No 1 mlxed, ...@42c; rejected mixed, 42@42/yc; rejected white, 404/y@441c.

Fish.

HOPS—The market continues dull and unchanged. The demand is light and stocks very heavy. Malt is The demand is ngin that settive.

very firm and demand is active.

We quote: New York, 1887, good, 10@20c; do, 1886, good, 8@15c; do, 1885, choice, 6@8c; English, 1886, 15c; California, 1886, 10@15c; Eastsee protection in this case, as in almost and is a very cheat and fraud." The other writer savs: "We ought to be exporters of wool, having the country for it. If the duty is lowered on wool I do not think it will lower the price of it much. It will stimulate the farmers to raise more sheep and more wool to the head."

The wool and worsted manufacturers and commission merchants are to meet aga an next week to complete the proposed association for remedying the unfortunate methods of selling goods on long terms on open account. It seems to be doubted, however, whether the scheme will succeed, unless the importation of foreign-made goods can be absolutely prohibited.

IN LEADING MARKETS.

Cora, Flour and Staple Products in New York. Chicago and St. Louis.

New York, Good ordinary, 9 3-16c; low middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; middling, 10½c; middling, 10½c; follow; for indiding, 10½c; follow; for indiding,

82.80@2.95 % bush; American flaxseed, \$1.95@2.10.

TOBACCO,—The market continues steady. Demand is active and prices well held.

We quote: Havana wrappers, \$3.00@6.00; do, fine fillers, \$1.10@1.30; do, good fillers, 75c@\$1.15; Yara 1 and 11 cuts, 85@1.00; Havana &d wr's, 30@45; do, leaf, \$10.00@19.00; Havana &d wr's, 30@45; do, 2ds, 15@21; do, binders, 15@12; do, benders, 13@15; do, 2ds, 15@21; do, binders, 13@15; do, fall wrappers, 17w22; do, fine wrappers, 22@34; Penn wrappers, 12w23; do, the wrappers, 22@34; Penn wrappers, 17622; do, line wrappers, 22634; Penn wrappers, 20635.

TALLOW—The market continues in excellent condition. Prices are firmly held. Supplies are light. Following are quotations:
Tallow, prime, 5.65-14; Country, 4%465; Bone, 464-14; house grease, 3.1464; grease, tanners, 11662; do, chip, 11/2; do, haphtha, 1; do, hard, 3%461.

WOOL—The receipts of the week have been 4805 bales domestic and 904 bales foreign, against 5290 bales domestic and 1288 bales foreign last week and 4724 bales domestic and 1057 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1887.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, February 10:
Western cattle, 840; Esstern cattle, 305; Northern cattle, 594. Total, 1539.
Western sheep and lambs, 9870; Eastern sheep and lambs, 305; Northern sheep and lambs, 2174. Total, 12,402.
Swine, 34,201. Veals, 581. Horses, 380.
Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4,00 to \$7.50.
Extra quality.

\$5.50 @5.75

rare, Solo Obligato, with Chorus," for four voices, Lambillotte, 20 cents, and: "Tantum Ergo, in F." quartet, by Rossi, 12 cents: Schubert's "The Lord is My Shepherd," for two sopranos and two contraitos, is 8 cents: "O Worship the Lord," for four voices, is 15 cents; "O Worship the Lord," for four voices, is 15 cents; "O Worship the Lord," bass solo and chorus, by Watson, is 8 cents.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are Anti-bilious and Larative or Cathartic according to size of dose.

Lard unchanged and quiet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Flour steady, Wheat all the provides, Solo with the Steady, No. 2 spring, 66c; No. 2 spring, 66c; No. 2 red, 78½-2. Corn steady; No. 2 type, 60c, No. 2 type, 60

FINANCIAL

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET. Boston Stock Exchange...... BEFORE CALLS. #500 C.K.&W 5s. 94 \$2000 C.B.&No5s. 100 \$2000 C.B.&No5s. 100 \$1000 Oreshilds. 10014 \$100 So Kan 5s. Tex Div... 9132 RAILROADS. \$30 A.1 & SF. 9834 \$30 A.1 & SF. 9834 Tex Div... 911/9
RAILROADS.
370 A. T. & S. F. 981/9
2 00....... 983/4
8 Bos & Low161
735 K. C. M. & B. 54

25000 Cal Soine. \$3000 C,K&W5s.

MINING COS. 175 Atlantic... 19 FIRST CALL RAILROADS.
150 Wis Cen... 17
MINING COS.
200 Allouez.... 2%
10 Cal& Hec... 234
300 Franklin... 161/s
25 do...... 161/s \$3000 C,K&W58. 93 \$100 do...inc. 47½ \$1000 LR&FtS78.108½ \$1000 MexCen4s, 6614 

20 StP,M&Ma rights.... 61/4 25 La BETWEEN CALLS. MINING COS. 100 Allouez...2 13-16 1000 Dunkin....1 721/9 100 National... 4 100 do.....3 13-16 LAND COS. 100 Bos Wat P 75/8 100 Boston...8 

MINING COS. 35 Cal&Hecia2331/2 5 do.....233 48 do.....231 MISCELLANEOUS. SECOND CALL RAILROADS. 165 A.T & S.F. 98½ 150 Mex Cen. 14½ 7 P. G.F.& C. 96

AFTER CALLS. 200 Bonanza... 35 Cal&Hec.. 20 Cen Mass. pref.... 40 40 Eastern ... 111 50 do ...... 115 150 K C.M & B 180 K C,M & B rights.... 31/2 39 StP,M&Ma

United States Bonds.

Roston Water Fower

Roston Land.

Eastern. 1

Brookline and

Boylston Land.

Aspinwall Land.

Miverick Land.

West End Land.

West End Land.

Winteron Land.

Winteron Land.

Toneka Land.

Camnobello Land.

Penobasot Bay Land.

E'st Boston Land.

Boseoia Mining.

Osceoia Mining. 41/8 3 7-16

# tlantic Mining. 19 Ridge Mining. — Kearsarge Mining. — BIXBY'S

251/2 3 1691/2

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rights.... 61/4 50 K C.FS &G 80 35 Old Colony174 215 KC.M&Bir 50 Wohn 9 7-10 250 Fr Bay .... 9 7-10 200 West End. 251/2 nights.... 31/4
Nining COs.
100 Bonanza 82000 C.K&W5s. 93 85000 C.B&NoGs. RAILROADS. 100 Union Pac. sio..... Mining cos. 75 Allouez.... \$5000 C.B&No6s. debenture 991/2 \$700 Mex Cen 10 p.c. sep 99 \$1000 No Pac 68103 \$500 Rutland 5s 971/4 \$500 So Kan inc 84

Quotations for United States bonds give the opening bidding prices of Saturday and today;
Bid Bid Bid Bid Bid Bid Feb.11. Feb.13.
U S 4s, reg. 12534 12534 12534 US44/ss.cp. 10534 10534 US44/ss.cp. 10734 10734 Cur 6s, '95.120 120

Wisconsin Central lat series.
Wisconsin Central incomes.
Bohora 7s.
Oregoa Short Line 6s.
Central Vermont 5s.

command. Wade in, Forty-eighth; G-dermighty, d-n!"

"Hever you seed fighting it was there, and if there was ever a better regiment or braver set of officers in the Confederacy than the old Forty-eighth I never seed nor heard of 'em, and General Wright and the old colonel were the best of friends; but that Third Georgia was always er hollering around, 'Wade in, Forty-eighth! until it mighty nigh caused trouble. But it was all for fun, and there were mighty iew of the brave fellows that charged from that rock fence that lived to the surrend r, and that's what makes me say war's er bad, bad thing, "After awhile, though," continued what makes me say war's er bad, bad thing.
"After awhile, though," continued
Plunkett, "others came in for their share of
honor and esteem. Ewell, Early, Stewart,
Gordon and many others, and I could t'll
you a right smart about all of these that
will never be told in books, but these
youngsters that have come up since the
war call me cranky and say I ought to wear
knee breeches, and I've got so I don't like
to talk.

war can me crank y and say tought to we are knee breeches, and I've got so I don't like to talk.

"Gordon." continued Plunkett, after a short pause, "had er fellow in his old brigade that I haven't heard of since the war, and I'd like mighty well to know what bestame of him.

"Gordon's Bull.' he was called.

"I think he belonged to the Thirteenth Georgia Regiment, and if I were to tell you how that man could holler you'd not be lieve it; but you know it is seven miles ercross to the East Tennessee railroad, and I'll bet you might put Gordon's Bull over there and let one of the big engines blow its whist e, and let him holler, and you could hear his voice ab ive the locomotive."

"I've heard of that fellow," said Brown, speaking for the first time, "and he was redheaded."

"Ves" continued Plunkett, tokung no

Yes," continued Plunkett, taking no notice of Brown's interruption. "you could always tell where Gordon's brigade was by that fellow's holler, and I think that after Gordon got up higher he exempted him from duty, just on account of his voice. "He could call the brigade together any time when they dig of scattered, and it was always a joyful sound to the broken-down straggler that had fallen behind during the day and, overtaken by darkness, footsore and hungry, found his way to came by the guidance of this wonderful man's voice."

### A Month Without a Full Moon.

[Golden Days.1]
The month of February, 1866, was in one The month of February, 1866, was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and so had March, but February had none. Do you realize what a rare thing in nature that was? It had not occurred since the time of Washington, nor since the discovery of America, nor since the discovery of America, nor the creation of the world. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers for how long do you think?—2,500,000 years. Was not that truly a wonderful month?

The man who has been leading the sing ing has about played out, and another, with a voice capable of competing successfully with a for hom. takes the lead with:

If you see de Saina come successfully with a for hom. takes the lead with:

If you see de Saina come successfully with a for hom. Alexender of the successfully with a for hom the successfully with a for hom the successfully successfu resolution faints away and postpones itself again and again just as it seemed on the verge of bursting the resistance and passing over into the decisive act. Now, how do we ever get up und r such circumstances? If I may generalize from my own experience we more often than not get up without any struggle or decision at all. We suddenly find that we have got up. A fortunate lapse of consciousness occurs; we forget both the

WEIGHT GROBES WEIGHT STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

back there. Unfortunately the girl of his choice was engaged and about to marry. The Australian went sadly away without having shown his diamend, and in a day or two he gave it to another old acquaintance. Then he called upon the lady of his choice to bid her goodly, and she told him that she had been thinking the matter over and had found that she loved him better than she loved the man to whom she was entaged. Back went the young man to the girl to whom he had made a present of his diamond, and persuaded her to give it to him and take its worth in mency or another jewel. He then took the diamond to the girl for whom it was intended, and she became his wife and they have sailed for Australia.

ollowing story is told: Many years ago a prince became affianced to a lovely princess, to whom he promised to send a magnificent gift as testimony of his affection. In due t me the me-senger arrived, bringing the t me the me-senger arrived, bringing the promised gift, which proved to be an iron egg. The princes was so angry to think that the prince should send her so valueless a present that she threw it upon the floor, when the iron egg opened, disclosing a slverlning. Surprised at such a discovery she took the egg in her hand, and while examining it closely, discovered a second on the provided for the state of the most of the most of the prince which she was dressed for the same to do it, or she would not pay him. She was dressed for the same transfer of the provided in the promised gift, which she was dressed for the gossiper. "She did not live on our side of town either. Well, you see she was in a great hurry, and when the hack called for her she told the hack man to drive as fast as he could and pay no attention to anybody. If any one called to him to stop he must not do it, or she would not pay him. She was dressed for the same transfer of the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the prince of the provided in the provi she took the egg in her hand, and while examining it closely, discovered a secret spring, which she touched and the silver lining opened, disclosing a golden yelk. Examining it closely she found another spring, which, when opened, disclosed with n the golden yelk a ruby crown. Subjecting that to an examination she touched a spring; and forth came the diamond ring with which he affianced her to himself.

selves among these savages, for not a vestige of clothing could we discover among them, men, women and children being in the same state of nature that their first parents were before their fall. However, we soon became accustomed to that, and we were soon driving bargains with t em for fresh provisions and curios, for these people are great traders, and it is difficult to get the best of them in a bargain. The Papuans are, unlike the Polynesians, a very demonstrative race, the least thing producing bursts of boisterous laughter among them. They appear to be a good-natured people as a rule, but when aroused become perfect demons.

Assoon as the vessel was moored we went ashore, and were received by the local chief in his house, which appeared to be the most pretentious one in the village, although scarcely capable of seating a dozen persons at a time. It was constructed of bamboo thatched with the long trand-hisled grass

thing in nature that was? It had not occurred since the time of Washington, nor since the discovery of America, nor since the discovery of the Williage. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of the world. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of the world. The moment these inhibit of the world will not occur again, according to the computation of the world. The moment these inhibit of the world will not occur again, according to the computation of the will age. Specially a wonderful month?

Weight of Ancient and Modern Beiles. [Philadelphia Perss.]

The Cirl with Hazel Eyes. [Atlant Constitution.]

The girl of the period ranges from 140 pounds down, in some cases to 80 pounds or less. Between these two limits may be found aimost all the healthy loveliness of the fair sex in America. In England and Germany the figures are higher; in France and Southern Europe they are the same as formitting in the control of the will are and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. They are less susceptible which looks like a huse and sungerous. The

think that a pretty little girl is courting him.

The next night he will be watching for you, and so it will come that he will assist you unwittingly. Make it a point to have tea over at his mother's occasionally and wait until he gets home, but never laugh when you see the big boy blush as he glinces at you and then at his mother. After the first week's courting you may ask him out for a walk, and you may take hold of his arm, playfully intimating that he mustn't be bashful, for you will soon be taking hold of his heart, and then laugh and give him just the tiniest little poke in the ribs imaginable. An occasional invitation to go to a theatre and a judicious little present wild exhibit thoughtfulness. Be very careful, however, not to permit him to outdo you in any gellantry.

the loved him better than she loved the man to whom she was engaged. Back went the young man to the girt to whom he had made a present of his diamond, and persuaded her to give it to him and take it worth in money or another jewel. He then took the diamond to the girl for whom it was himmed, and she became his wife and they have sailed for Australas.

For Social Catherings.

[Golden Rule.]

The following hint comes to us from a Presbyterian church in Evanston. Each person present was provided with a card on which were printed a dozen numbered lines.

These lines were filled out with the corresponding names, and each person was expected to talk for five minutes with everyone whose mame was written on his card.

We understand that this plan worked admirably: wall if lowers we e eliminated even attention, the timid were brought out, cliques were broken up, and all went home turned on other are considered and not apply just as well to any social gathering.

A Story of an Iron Egg.

[Broodlyn Citizen.]

Of an iron egg in the Berlin Museum the following story is told: Many years ago a prince became affianced to a lovely princess.

"Did you rarm alout him that the circle state of the circle state of the circle state of the constant of the circle state o

(Kansas City Times.) "Did you ever hear the fairy story about the young lady who went to the ball," asked an East side lady of the gossiper. "She did him to stop he must not do it, or she would not pay him. She was dressed for the ball, kid slippers, white silk stockings and all. Before she got to the ball the bottom of the hack dropped out. She caught hold of the sides and ran as fast as she could, calling to the driver to stop, but he wouldn't do it because he had been told he would not get his money it he did, and he thought his passenger was trying to get out of paying him. So she had to run all the way to the ball under the hack."

He innecently asked, "Is that the reason Spotty is so freckled, 'cause he don't wear

must have reduced it to a fine art. Naturally the enjoyment depends largely on the person who is kissed, and after all

his hat?'

Lowell, Jan. 9.

Lawrence, Nov. 27.

Hinsdale, N. H., Dec. 3.

age Hull without a president."

Allston, Dec. 30.

Little Flo Sanborn, upon being censured

by her mother for some small mischief she had been engaged in, sat "thinking it over"

for some time, and finally said, in a com-plaining toue, "Everything I do is laid to

Her Idea of Party. My little four-year-old sister, upon seeing

the evening star one night not long since,

asked; "Mamma, is God a policeman?" "Why?" "'Cause he's got his star on."

Hearing a discussion regarding a recent election, she said "she would not be a Dem-

ing Democrat and Republican. W. H. A.

Hard on the M. D.'s.

morning on a little ch ld, the grandmother, who has great faith in doctors, as I know

from past experience, was telling of a

remedy used as a poultice by some lady 25

much anyway, for she is alive yet!" M.D.

Would Tolerate Him.

A little niece of mine, aged 3, one day at

Hull asked of her mother, "Is there a presi-

think that God and Jesus Christ could man-

At another time she said to a lady, "My mother is English and I am English, and

Two on Charlie.

Little Charlie wanted all his teeth taken out, because he had had them so long. A nephew and niece who were spending

the day at our house and were playing a

in a chair, keeping very still and quietly

watching the game, when he was asked

'What's the matter with you?" "Nothing, he replied; "I'm quiet sometimes." J. M. F. Newton Highlands.

Exceptionally Fine Art.

dent over Hull?" and, on receiving an affirmative reply, she said, "Well, I should Troy has a bright buterratic four-year-old who creates much amusement and no end of perplexities for his parents. Not long 'Dada' is American, but we are going to keep him just the same."

L. M. R. was attracted by a picture of the Saviour. and the following conversation ensued:

"Mamma, who is that?"
"That is Jesus?"
"Where do s He live?"
"Why, He lives in Heaven, dear."
"They take pretty good pictures in heaven, don't they, ma?"

A Little Surprise.

Enamored youth-Will you not name the blissful day? O, let it be soon, my life! Charming widow—As soon as you like, Gussie, dear, and I should like it to be on a E. Y.—But why that unlucky day, my

Always Thus.

Friend to plaintiff—"Well, I see you won

your suit. I congratulate you."
Plaintiff—"Thanks. Yes, I beat the

Same friend to defendant-"I'm sorry to

coundrel."

only own?

C. W.—Oh, it would be so nice to have an anniversary every day, and I've had my weddings on all the other days, you know. But he dan't, and there is a rumor that the affair is "off." Four-year-old Arthur Page last fall, impatient for a slide, grumbled: "I guess God don't know I own half a toboggan, or he'd send along some snow." Boston, Dec. 1.

My little girl is 3 years 3 months old. When she was 2 years old I took her to a barber to have her hair banged. She protested against getting into his big chair and cried bitterly. After that I did the bang trimming. Six months later she was taken hear you lost your suit, old man?" to a photographer for the usual purpose.

Defendant—"Yes, the scoundrel beat me." Everything went smoothly until the

From an Unexpected Source.

operator attempted to seat her in h's large chair, the sight of which caused her to draw away from him and exclaim: "Julie don's want her hair cut! Papa cut Julie's hair! Soon after the above occurrence she visited her aunt in New York. After her return home she heard me say something about my pants. She looked at me in d sgust and said: "Don't say pants, papa; it's not nice. Say touders!" One funny thing about this The Horse Who Had a Little One's is that she should learn to ay trousers in New York instead of Boston.

### BRIC-A-BRAC.

With a Box of Candy. [New Orleans Times-Democrat.] A cure for blues, you asked of me, Dear lady; so I sought among The doctor's books, but naught did see Of remedy for that sad ill; Until, while glancing o'er a page Of homœopathic work, my eye Read eagerly this sentence sage: "Like cures like"; so here's your cure; Which is as sweet as sweets can be— And so, dear lady, like to thee.

Is not the love that liveth: Though it may resent the slight-

Quite Excusable.

W. T. Lampton in Washington Critic.] If he comes not at the bour, I will wait the longer; Faith that feeds on faith I know Groweth stronger. He is coming; I am waiting; I will wait the longer Love that brooks not much delay

Newton, Dec. 5.

It forgiveth.
He is coming; I am waiting;
Mine is love that liveth.

[Journal of Education.] She dropped a rosebud at his feet, A dainty bud, half blown, With creamy petals, and a sweet Flushed beauty, like her own. Her lover saw the token fall-

Knew what it might imply—And none the less, in sight of all, Neglected let it lie. She frowned, grew cold, as all could see, Till he explained the slight: "I cannot pick it up," said he, "My trousers are too tight."

Plutus Versus Cupid.

[A. E. Hoyt in Life.] She was a modern Juliet. Whom Romeo was wooing; Though they had less ado to get Their billing and their co

He didn't scale a garden wall, Nor sigh, nor look demented, Nor vow she was his all-in-all, And tease till she relented. I blush for him; it would be so In any book or story, And then her pa would tell him "Go!" Then death—in search of glory.

But not so he. Upon my life, His point the rascal carried;
"I'm worth a million; be my wife,"
Said he—and now they're married.

The Safest Time. [A. W. R. in Harper's Weekly.] e, now," the warm sun whispered at the lake Where the white water blies longed to bloom, July is safest time for buds to break

And star with white the dull pond's dangerous

gloom." Alack! the eager sun had quite forgot When once the air with flowers is perfumed Then steal the youths and maidens to the spot To gather every lily that has bloomed.

There is no "safest time," I fear me much, For beauty that is sweet to pluck and hold; ess terrible is winter's unkind clutch Than summer's troup of youths and maidens bold. Yet do not blame with pessimistic art
The sun that seems the lily to have tricked

Take well this lesson to your doubting neart. A lovely lily likes well to be picked.

Returned with Thanks. (De Lancey Pierson in Woman.)

The shadows lengthened in the room, The flickering frelight sent Soft rays across the purple gloom That rested on a face in bloom, And eyes of sweet content.

Low at her feet, with earnest air, He sat and watched the light That glistened in her yellow hai And sparkled 'mong the jewels rare Upon her bosom white.

"Sweetheart," he trembling said, and gray Eyes sought the blue above, You know what I am going to say, Oh, tell me, darling-tell me, pray,

Do you return my love?" Her flower face drooped prettily With tender blushes lit: "Yes, I return your love," said she,

"You-you-see, I have no use for it!"

A Song. [John Ernest McCann in New York Mail.] I only know, whene'er I go
Up to and down the market-place

I see her two wide eyes of blue, And her adorable, sweet face. Although her smi'es are many miles Away from my world and from me, She's very near—she's living here, within my heart, eternally. I only know mad currents flow

Around and into my sad heart. Because that star is not so far Away as we two are apart. I only know I love her so That I would kiss her two white feet; And this I know, and this I know:

Without her life is incomplete. I only know I love her so That Paradise, without her hand In mine, to me would ever be A sad and lonely, silent land. Could I not feel her soft breath steal

Across my face, I'd wander through! The land of peace with grief, nor cease For my lost love from God to sue.

The World's Way. T. B. Aldrich.] At Haroun's court it chanced upon a time, an Arab poet made this pleasant rhyme

The new moon is a horseshoe, wrought of God, crank, she would be a Pluggernot," mean-On hearing this his highness smiled and gave Above his lute the happy singer bent, And turned another graceful compliment. And as before the smiling Sultan gave While making a professional call this Again the verse came, fluent as a rill The Sultan, listening, nedded as before, years ago with success, and then added innocently: "I guess she did not doctor The numble fancy that had climbed so high Strange discords rose, the sense went quite amiss The singer's rhymes refused to meet and kiss Invention flagged, the lute had got unstrung And twice he sang the song already sung. The Sultan, furious, called a mute and said

> You get beheaded when your skill is gone The Maid of Murray [H. C. Bunner in Puck.]
> Saint Valentine. Saint Valentine!
> I love a maid of New York town,
> And every day on my homeward way, She walks the avenue down.
> At five o'clock, dear Saint, she goes
> Tripping down Murray Hill,
> And the hands of the clock in the old brick spire Stand still, stand still, stand still!

Poets, not in Arabia alone,

Saint Valentine, Saint Valentine! Oh, could you know how fair a maid— So trim of dress, and so gold of tress, You'd know why I'm afraid. I see her pass, I smile and bow, As I go up Murray Hill, And I say to a fcolish hope of mine: Be still, be still, be still!

Be this poor clerk's estate. And yet the bells in you brick spire.

Saint Valentine, Saint Valentine! Saint Valentine, Saint Valentine:
Oh, could you see how close her gown
Binds tight and warm about her form,
This maid of New York town,
You'd know a mountain would to me
Be less than Murray Hill,
If only around her my arm could slip,
And she'd stand still, stand still. Saint Valentine, Saint Valentine!

# OUR NATION.

The Young People's Political History of the United States.

# PresidentJohnAdams' Administration.

Massachusetts Man Who Faced King George III.

Diplomatic Dealings with the Directory.

Story of the Famous Alien and Sedition Laws.

A Discordant Cabinet and How It Broke Up.

Dissolution of the Federal Party.

[Copyright, February, 1888, by Globe Newspaper Company.]

CHAPTER IV. [WRITTEN BY HON. JOHN D. LONG.]

eral; and Joseph Habersham of Georgia

postmaster general. They were devoted to

Hamilton and impatient of Adams. When

the latter became president he should have

ABIGAIL ADAMS.

set them adrift and selected cabinet ad

much more wisely done. But he retained

them. He was inaugurated at Philadelphia March 4,1797. He delivered a hearty Dem

nettled to find himself even then playing

retirement everybody was pumping tears



HERE was nothing in the administration of John Adams had all the States east of Pennsylvania. tion of John Adams Adams himself. And tucky and Tennessee. The rest divided Adams himself. And yet it was the least their vote, Pennsylvania, Virginia and interesting and eatis. interesting and satishad been the Colossus of the Declaration of | Aaron Burr 30, and there were 48 scatter He ing, thus, as the Constitution then was, givsplen- ing the vice presidency to Jefferson. did service in his mission to Holland. istration of Adams was to a large extent a

After the revolution he had bravely embodied the American idea as our min-quarrel. The result was that the Federal knowing no care, as party, for which he stood, was split into fac he brusquely told King George, for any tions which rent each other until the end country but his own-as aggressive against of his term. Their common adversary, the haughty England as he was contemptuous Republicans, then so called, came into of frivolous France. He had been vice- power under Thomas Jefferson, and the president during Washington's two Federalists as an organization passed for terms. He had fairly earned a title ever from the national stage. Able and to succeed the first President. And yet he had no personal following. was barely elected, and his administration nesses than their greatness. Adams and brought him heartache and burden. While Alexander Hamilton, the towering Federalhe lived it added nothing to his fame, yet ist leader, were not on good terms. Hamil it was attended with the foundation of great national prosperity; it carried the man. He had controlling influence untry through threatening perils of war with Washington's cabinet with France into the haven of peaceful Of these-then five-Thomas Pickering settlement with that nation: it was distin- of Massachusetts was secretary of state guished by admirable appointments to Oliver Walcott of Connecticut, of the ce, and it was honest, competent and treasury; James McHenry of Maryland, of fruitful. But when it closed his popularity war; Charles Lee of Virginia, attorney genfriendless he rode away from Washington in the gray of the morning of the inauguration of his successor, sullenly refusing to at-

tend it, and nobody appearing to regret that he had gone. The story is pathetic, visers in sympathy with himself, as he because it is the story—so frequent afterwards did too late, and as is nowadays. life-of a brave, honest patriot, heroic in his achieve-ments and services, disappointed, bitter with a sense of wrong, and odious for a time to the very people who needed only his death to remove the veil between him and their admiration of his intrepid and singleminded character. He lacked tact. He went straight at his work without minding on what toes he trod, which is always unsat-

son who had a French leaning just as Ham-



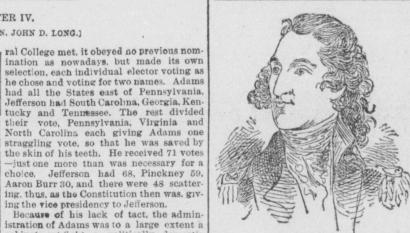
ions and indignities, recommended an increased army, and especially a navy to proect our coast—a policy to which he always adhered, believing in the United States as a great naval power.

Adams nominated C. C. Pinckney and John Marshall, both Federalists, and Elbridge Gerry of the other party. The last was vio-lently opposed by Pickering and Walcott on party grounds. Adams yielded so far as to substitute the name of Francis Dana; but be declined, and that of Gerry was restored

These three honest deputies accordingly ound themselves in Paris in October, 1797 and sought audience of Talleyrand, the famous and wily French minister of foreign affairs. He dealt with them at arm's length and through subordinates. These soon gave our envoys to understand that pribes or, in recent elegant phrase boodle must be paid to their chief and other members of the French Directory. Of ourse the shameful proposal was rejected and so were our envoys. The game was up. New offences were inflicted on our commerce. Marshall came home the following spring. Pinckney went to the South of

France. Gerry alone remained.

Mr. Adams, who had feared this result, informed Congress of the failure of negotiaions. He urged provision for war if that hould ensue. His spirited action and the nsolence of France turned the popular tide n support of his administration, and Jefferon's side of the balance drooped. Proba ly at Hamilton's suggestion Congress called for copies of all despatches concern ing the French business. Adams was only too glad to reply, and the result was a full disclosure, through the letters which Talleyrand's three subordinates had written, of their infamous attempts to ex-tort American bribes as the price of international negotiations. Instead, however, of giving the true names of the writers of these etters, the symbols X. Y. and Z. were substituted, so that they are known in history as the famous X. Y. Z. despatches. This exposure fired Congress and the country to a feather, sporting the black cockade as against the tricolor, singing songs and



C. C. PINCKNEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

pouting patriotism. Adams was now or op. He recalled Gerry. In June, 1798, he ommunicated to Congress the report of Marshall, then recently returned. Impetuous as he was, he lost his head just far enough to say at the conclusion of his mes-sage, "I will never send another minister France, without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored as the representative of a great, free, independent and powerful nation." He afterwards had o chew these words, as so often happens when men indulge in brag. But he was a great man enough not to be afraid to change his mind, and with this exceptio was prudent and wise, not losing sight of with France by negotiations, rather than

The Federal party at this time, however made the mistake of passing two laws which Mr. Adams approved, though there is no evidence that he was a party to their instigation. They have been famous ever since for the odium attached to them and the mischief they wrought upon the party that promoted them. They are known as the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Allen acts gave the President power to order from the country all such aliens as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States: and, in case of war, to arrest and remove as alien enemie the subjects of the other belligerent power crime, liberty to depart with their property refusal to comply with the President's order The whirliging of time has curiously, now 90 years later, turned up a similar issue, and similar bills for the supervision of dangerous aliens are pending in the Fiftieth Congress. The legislation of 1798 was aimed at the spies and secret agents and emissaries from England and France, who were busy plotters in our ountry. The Sedition Act was much more bnoxious. It not only provided fines and imprisonment for conspiring or interfering against the operation of the laws, but undertook to repress free speech and publications against the government, which, how ever malicious they may be, the genius o our institutions is very chary of putting these acts were seized upon by the anti quick and effectual partisan account. They were represented as unconstitutional, un emocratic and despotic. The load was al

laid on Mr. Adams' back. The popular tide A prolific source of discord in the Federal councils was the appointment of officers in the army, which was proposed as a part of as sensitive about their rank as the mem unless they have the leading parts. For the first in command, with the rank of

the most competent man of his time in all yellow fever at Philadelphia. A meeting Cherokees in an expedition, in which Britorganization. Adams was followed up even with the cabinet was held on the 15th. ish assistance was counted on, against New into his home in Massachusetts. He favored The instructions were discussed. Hamil- Orleans and neighboring territory. He was son who had a French learning just as Hamilton and the cabinet had an English leaninton and the cabinet had an English leaninton and the cabinet had an English leaning. Jefferson declined and suggested
that Knox should be first. But, probably
because Washington also insisted on Hamsession of Congress for May, 1797. To this
he made an earnest and dignified speech in
he made an earnest and the in Massachusetts. He have the lavolted from the Senate, which then held that his expulsion terminated its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which the House had preferred.

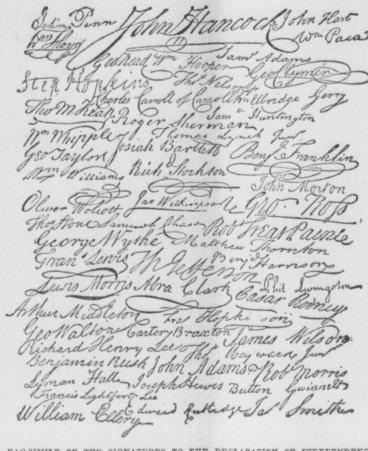
The was inclined to advise against proceeding farther. There was high hope among the that his expulsion terminated its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which then held its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which then held in an expelled from the Senate, which then held its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which then held its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which then held its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which then held its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which then held its jurisdiction over the articles of impeachment which the held its jurisdiction o the Representatives' chamber. He declared refused to serve; Pinckney accepted second his intention to negotiate further, but, with place. There never, as it turned out, was threatened the French republic. Why not, Among others was a stamp act, which, from any army to command, but the affair was then, delay the mission? What was the gen-the cause of dissensions which never healed. eral surprise when next day, without any memories, was odious, and gave the oppos-Pinckney and Wolcott had been active for Hamilton, and had helped to thwart the president's preference. Meantime the Jefferson party loudly clamored that the army was intended to destroy the liberties of the president's preference. The president's preference instructions and for the immediate departure of the commissioners. They sailed the government despite the convenience of the commissioners. They sailed was the first secretary of the navy. Under the covernment despite the convenience of the commissioners. people and make the government a despot- Nov. 5. Nov. 5.

This resolute step settled the business. the fear of war with France, the navy was increased and appropriations were made It was all grist in their mill.

While war seemed thus imminent, Talleyrand, in France, had caused a hint to be negotiated a treaty which in 1800, after were enacted relieving persons imprisoned dropped to Mr. Vans Murray, our minister at the Hague, that it was worth while to reach the Hague, that it was worth while to renew negotiations. In the fall of 1798 Vans Murray communicated this to President Adams. He thereupon in October took secured peace, relieved us from our ancient for organizing the territory of Mississippi. counsel with his cabinet on the question | guaranties to France, and in return therewhether he should recommend a declaration for agreed to the assumption by our governAn interesting act of this year was for the tion of war or should announce his intention to send another commission to France then recent French spoliations—a compensation to its citizens for the removal of the government, with its records then recent French spoliations—a compensation to its citizens for the removal of the government, with its records the removal of the government of the removal of the government of the removal of the government of the government of the removal of the government if France would assure it a fair reception.

The cabinet officers, who were fierce for an aggressive policy that would rally the country, did not relish this suggestion. They

at once put heads together with Hamilton and his friends, including some of the remarks also settled the fate of newly-appointed officers of the provisional the "grand old party" of the Federalists. army, and agreed upon the following lan- Its factions were torn irrevocably apart.



FAC-SIMILE OF THE SIGNATURES TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

guage for the president's message: "But Adams was vehemently accused of abanhumiliation," etc. He added some good for and accepted the resignation of Mc words in favor of peace and balanced these Henry. That of Pickering soon followed

This was much the wiser course. Bad as remained till the following January. With was the conduct of France, war was an evil his new associates, who were in full sympato be avoided if possible. The cabinet thy with Adams, his administration ran and the stalwarts chafed. They criticised Adams as going back upon his party. But the result justified him. In February, 1799, began to open. here came a despatch from Talleyrand with all the regard due a free, independent owever, till assured by that nation that he show that the pardon, which very o treat with a French minister of equal

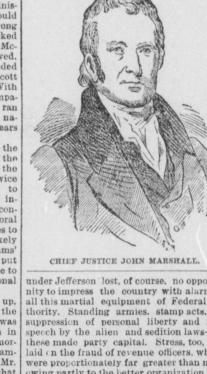
the rest were all ablaze. At once they turned to Hamilton and berated Adams. efused to yield. The only modification he made was to nominate a commission of its material. It only still more demonstrated of one, Chief Justice Oliver alized their common party. While Ham

the sending another minister to make a new | doning its policy, breaking with its leaders, attempt at negotiation would, in my opinion, be an act of humiliation to which the tions too severe for him. It at last dawned United States ought not to submit without clear on his mind that his cabinet had all extreme necessity. No such necessity extreme necessity. sts." This the president very wisely re. Then he took the very proper step of ter jected and substituted the following, with minating their association with his adminismuch more: "But to send another minister tration. They were right good men, it should without more determinate assurance that be remembered, but they were in the wrong he would be received, would be an act of place. In May, 1800, the president asked again with emphatic recommendations to not gracefully. Samuel Dexter succeeded prepare, if it must come, for war. one and John Marshall the other. Walcott

A point was urged against Adams in the and powerful nation. Adams' mind was at Pennsylvania rioters, who had been twice conce made up. He accepted the responsibilty of the situation, and it calmed him to death. The president was accused of instatesmanship. Without consulting his cabiterfering in Fries' behalf in order to constate net he in February, 1799, nominated Vans ciliate popularity and attract electoral Murray as minister to France, not to act. should be received and given an opportunity was ill-advised, proceeded from Adams kindness of heart and unwillingness to put to death a man of too little intelligence to Then there was a storm. Pickering and have really much endangered the national stability.

The Federal quarrel also was kept up.

A committee of Federal congressmen Hamilton wrote a hot letter arraigning the waited on the latter and expostulated. He more bitter in its spirit, however, than in its material. It only still more demor-Ellsworth, Patrick Henry and Vans Mur-ray. Meantime Hamilton was wise enough Adams' re-election, his letter tended to that to advise assent to a commission of three. result. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr



of which \$93,400 were for pensions, now

\$76,000,000; navy \$373,000, now \$25,000,-

000; army \$1.233,000, preparing for war,

a question just then of getting rid of a sur-

excess for fortifications, a navy and a mili-

tary establishment. The opposition party

about \$50,000,000.

under Jefferson lost, of course, no opportu nity to impress the country with alarm at all this martial equipment of Federal ausuppression of personal liberty and free hese made party capital. Stress, too, was aid on the fraud of revenue officers, which were proportionately far greater than now, ewing partly to the better organization and checks of our present governmental ma-chinery and partly to the higher standards of official honesty that now prevail. For the new days are better and honester than the old, and even our personal and party politics are not so mean.

It was in this administration that the fa-

mous resolutions of 1798, prepared by Madison, were passed by Virginia and repeated by Kentucky. Their gist was that the States, having formed the Constitution, are still sovereign and independent, and have a right, of their own separate motion, to nullify any act of the Federal government which is the corrupt pronunciation of which they, of their own separate judg- Emanuel. He eked out a scanty living by ment, regard as unconstitutional, thus making any one State more potent than the union of them all. It was a departure from Madison's former faith. It was the doctrine of "States' rights" which found its great dvocate in Calhoun whom Webster overthrew in debate, and its last defence in the entrenchments of the rebellion of 1861 which the soldiers of the North leveled forever under the resistless sweep of their vic torious battalions.

A shining constellation of names ushered in this dawn-time of the century. In addition to Washington who died in 1799, and whose death for a moment stilled the angry conflict of political elements, there were Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Fisher Ames, old Patrick Henry, the Pinckneys, Ellsworth. Jay, Gerry. Aaron Burr. Cabot, Munroe, Gallatin. To the Fourth Congress came a gaupt youth, Andrew Jackson. But no star was of purer ray serene than John Marshall. whom Adams, among his latest presidential Court of the United States. Thus, though the Federal party was then in its dissolution, he forever impressed its broad and comprehensive construction of the Constitution upon the republic. Hence this mighty Union of today, tried and not found wanting in power to preserve its own integrity, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty! It is glory enough for one man to have nominated George Washington to command the armies of the Revolution, and John Marshall to develop in their breadth the powers of the Constitution of the United States. Court of the United States. Thus, though

Enormous Profits of Undertaking.

A reporter the other day met a retired unlertaker, and conversation turned on his "What is the profit in coffins?" he asked.

Nevertheless he wrote his willer that "the first in command with the rank of formal mailtress and no public man of his panel of and no public man of his panel of marked possible for the man of the same of the first in command the same of the same of the same of the first in command the same of th

### MOSES MENDELSOHN

Liberal Judaism.

The Ever-Interesting Story of His Life and Works.

His "Phaedon" and His German Translation of the Bible.

At Temple Adath Israel last evening, Rabbi Solomon Schindler lectured on "Moses Mendelsohn and His Time." The

If the development of Judaism in the eighteenth century had been left to the mercy of Elbeschuetz, Emden, and their colleagues, it would never have come to pass. The new leader grew up, as usual, unknown and in a place and sphere where it was less expected.

An interesting act of this year was for the removal of the government, with its records and paraphernalia, to Washington. This was ordered in May and consummated in June. It is amusing to read the story of the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the proposition and the story of the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman of the proposition at what they called the so-called Roman-German empire to either the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman of the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other the journey of John Adams and Abigail, his wife—the brightest American woman other is was less expected.

The feudal system which had held the so-called Roman-German empire to either the so-called Roman-German empire to either the so-called Roman-German empire to exether the so-called Roman-German empire to ex

A Target for Reproach ;

for the ensuing year at less than \$7,000,000, the philospher on the throne who had expressed himself repeatedly that under his government everypody should be permitted now \$25,000,000 in profound peace; diplomatic service \$103,000, now about \$2,000. laws upon the Jews which were unjust and Another book, "The

laws upon the Jews which were unjust and unnecessarily degrading.

Every Jew, for instance, who wished to get narried was compelled to buy about \$300 worth of chinaware manufactured in the newly established royal factories. He was not allowed to pick out what he wanted; he was given what the manager would please to give him, nor had he a right to complain about the price. These articles he was to sell in other countries, not at home. Was such a treatment in conformity with the liberal views expressed by the admirer of Rousseau and Voltaire?

On the other hand, however, we ought not to forget what a class of people, the Jews were with whom Frederick dealt. As a class they were ignorant, bigoted and superstitious, no matter what the causes were of their narrow-mindedness. Frederick, who ridiculed and chastised the superstition of the Christian world, could not help feeling disgusted with the superstition of a class of people against whom even a race prejudice prevailed, which had come to him by inheritance. How could Frederick sympathize with people who spoke no intelligible language, but a mixture of many languages combined, who to make money, who were as intolerant against their own as others were against them.

Abraham Pesner, a Jewish resident of 000; civil list \$460,000, now our legislative, executive, judicial and sundry civil estimate is more than \$50,000,000. The annual receipts, now some \$350,000,000, were then estimated at \$8,011,000, of which \$7,000,000 were from customs duties, now over \$200,000,000; internal taxes, including stamp duties, \$800,000, now \$118,000,000; postage \$50,000, now

them.

Abraham Posner, a Jewish resident of Berlin, had had the audacity to cut off his beard, and the Jewish community rose up against him in fury; they petitioned the king to punish the malefactor by special act of legislation, since the common law of ocare much about their buils of excom-numeation. Now picture to yourself, my riends, Frederick II. writing out a royal nandate that said Posner be ordered to let us beard grow again and then wonder why he had not more sympathy with the

his beard grow again and then wonder why he had not more sympathy with the Jews.

Frederick's liberalism, however, remained not without effect upon the Jews. Rousseau. Voltaire and others had already thrown their fire brands into the old house and the morning breeze of the new day drove the columns of smoke and flame through the rafters. Even in Jewish circles were liberal ideas spreading. Now and then, here and there, an ambitious youth would dare to learn how to read German, some even would go so far as to buy books printed in German letters, although the grandfather of the Bleichroeuer family was exiled from Berlin on the charge that he owned such a book.

This prving into a new sphere was connected with great dangers. Whoever tasted of the forbidden fruit was excluded from the old paradise, while the world outside of it did not offer him a safe retreat. Whenever a Jew succeeded in obtaining knowledge which lay beyond the sphere of the Talmud, he saw no other way to save himself than to turn Christian, and there were not a few who were thus driven into a religion which they disliked as much as they disliked the religion from which they had escaped. It seemed then almost impossible that an intelligent man could remain a Jew.

The man, however, was then already born who should demonstrate the possibility of such a columdence. In Dessau, the capital of a small principality then allied with the Prussian house, there lived

A Jew Called Mendel, copying Hebrew manuscripts and scrolls of ing oil lamp he could be seen studying till late into the night the Talmud and its com-

the Pentateuch. By the light of a fickering oil lamp he could be seen studying till late into the night the Talmud and its commentaries, with his boy Moses, a sickly, deformed lad of about 10 years.

If a prophet had arisen who would have foretold that this sickly boy was destined by fate to break the spell which then held Judaism in its bonds, nobody would have believed it. But Moses, the son of Mendel. or Mendelsohn, as he was afterwards called, was dest ned to perform the great task. His biog, aphy is so well known that it seems superfinous to dwell upon it, still it always bears repetition.

Moses was born Sept. 17, 1729, in Dessau, He learned from his father and the rabbi of that place as much as both were able to teach him. It was customary at that time among the Jews thata, the age of 13 years almost every Jewish boy was turned out of his father's house; either he was sent out peddling or hired out as a servant, or if he showed talent to become a scholar he was sent away to other e ties to hear the great rabbis. These boys would travel from place to place, supported by their co-relig omist; they would stop at some city for a time and go further, until after years they either returned to their homes or found a new settlement somewhere else.

Without a penny in his pocket, Moses, a sickly boy of small size, arrived in the city of Berlin in the year 1742. His former teacher, the rabbi of Dessau, had accepted a call to Berlin a short time before. He became now his protector, he instructed him and employed him as a copyist. Berlin was at that time the most literary and most liberal city in Germany, and Mendelsoin, too, became infected with liberalism. He learned secretly how to read and write German, and afterward he studied even Latin, French and English. He had read the works of the philosopher Maimonides before; he read them now again by the light of the new age, and assimilated his thoughts with those modern ones with which the very air around him was pregnant.

His material circumstances had improved dur

established at once his reputation, and has Made Rim Immortal.

Visitors came from all parts of Europe to see and to converse with the new Socrates, who seemed to have reappeared in the person of Moses Mendelsohn. His coreligion ists basked for a while, in the sunshine of his glory, but the light became soon tod troublesome to them. Such philosophica conceptions of the divinity and of immortality as are expressed in his work could not be reconciled with traditional Judaism and although Moses observed rigorously allowish ceremonies they began to distrust him.

Jewish ceremonies they began to distrust him.

The Christian world, too, was astonished to hear such words from the lips of a Jew. Whenever Juda's m has entered upon a new phase and has begun to root up oid practices the Christian world has always hailed it as an advance towards it, but it has always been mistaken. The liberal Jew is far from being a believer in Christianity. It was orthodox Juda'sm that was in danger of becoming Christianized. The more liberal Jew is, the farther off is he from the Christian road.

The overzealous Lavater, sharing the same error, thought that a philosopher who could imitate a Socrates so well as Mendelsohn had done in his "Phædon" must also see the light of Christianity, and he exhorted him publicly to embrace it, or to give his reasons why not, if he any to give. Mendelsohn, who would never have dared to attack Christianity, was now compelled to do so in self-defence. In his answer to Lavatof he laid bare the errors of Christianity and showed Juda'sm in an entirely new light, about in the same light as

mit to the decrees of a church tribunal, and thus demanded the utmost liberty of conscience.

The boldest step, however, was his translation of the Pentareuch into the German language. The study of Talmud and Kaibalah had so overtowered the study of the Bible, that it was hardly understood by the masses though it was read week after week. The Hebrew language once removed, which was, so to say, the cloak of divinity for it, as God was supposed to have spoken and written in this language, it became apparent that the work, sublime as it is as the product of human genius, could not have been the direct word of God. The German translation of the Bible gave, furthermore, to the German Jew a taste for correct and pure German, and thus stimulated him to think and study. All our progress in religion is to a great extenidue to his German translation of the Bible.

Mendelsohn, as usual, had not the counage to disturb the peace of the world. He was one of those men who are always afraid that it is not yet time to instruct the masses and who always fear to be misunderstood, He had written a translation of the Bible for the use of his own children, and his friends urged him to publish it. After solong long resistance he yielded and the shook which it gave to orthodox Judaism was fest immediately. His

Translation of the Bible was attacked from all sides, but the more it was denounced the greater was the interest

was denounced the greater was the interest with which it was read.

Another book, "The Morning Hours" which he published a short time before his death, may also be counted to the best productions of the German tongue.

His private life stood as high as did his public activity. He lived the life of a true philosopher. Every one of his words was dignified; the blessing of peace rested upon his home circle, and his bitterest enemies could not point to a stain upon his record. The purity of his motives became transparent in all his actions and writings, he was self-composed, patient, restive rather than impulsive, and his very timidity was lovable. He died at the age of 57 years, on Jan. 4, 1786, a few years later than his life-long friend. Lessing, who had erected for him a monument that will out last granite or bro. 2e.

"Nathan the Wise" is recognized to be the photograph of Mendelsohn, and as long as the German language shall be understood, as long as humanity shall acknowledge nobility of character and admire deeds rather than words, so long will "Nathan the Wise" be a creation cherished by the good and noble of all ages and nations.

Mendelsohn's greatness does neither begin nor end with these publications. It must be sought in the fact that he, an intelligent man, dared to remain a Jew despite all his intelligence, that he dared to say that Jud ism is something else than what Jew and Christian think it is, that he

despite all his intelligence, that he dared to say that Jud ism is something else than what Jew and Christian think it is, that he dared to build up a more timely Judaism without the aid of Kabbalah and Talmud, that he dared to proclaim Judaism the true religion of humanity. The greatness of Moses Mendelso. In must, therefore, be sought in the fact that he compelled the Christian world to acknowledge that the Jew has as much right to his religious view as a Christian has to his; that there is a much logic, if not more, in his doctrines at in those of any other creed, and that as a man he can place himself on the same lave as his fellow citizens.

(Somerville Journal.)

HE. "Tell me, dainty lady mine, Will you be my Valentine? Long I've worshipped at your shrine, Everything I have is thine!" "Truly, sir, I cannot say.

How much is your income, pray?"

What of that? For you I pine Night and day; my heart is thine— Pray, then, be my Valentine." SHE. "Hearts and pining touch me not. How much money have you got?"

"Half-a-million, lady mine." SHE.
"Of course I'll be your Valentine!"

A Pass Which Cost Too Much.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]
"I thought it was economy," said a man very mournfully the other day, "for she was bent on seeing the State, and I thought it

would save railroad fares, but she is simply ruining me since she got a free pass all over the place. You see, I did some little service to the railroad people, and I happened to mention that my wife was going down "Here you are," said the railroad man.

"Here you are," said the railroad man.
"We owe you something. Here are free passes for the State for your wife."
"I took the blamed things home and gave them to her. They began to burn her pocketbook right away, Next morning she said; 'I guess I'll go to San Jose on my free passes.' 'All right,' I said, 'it won't cost me anything,' 'No,' she said, 'isn't it levely not to have to pay any fare?' 'Beautiful,' said I. 'Now, dear, I want you to give me \$25. I really must buy some clothes to go to San Jose in.' 'Twenty-five dollars?' 'Yes, You wouldn't like your wife travelling without any style, would you?' 'Well,' I said, 'is it quite necessary for you to go to San Jose?' No; but I might as well. I don't need to pay anything on the train.' And the first break that free pass cost me \$25. Well, she started off to San Jose, and she concluded she would go on the broad guage road. When the conductor came along she pulled out her pass, It was the narrow guage road pass. She had to pay her fare. When she started to come back she concluded she'd take the narrow guage to San Francisco, and she forgot she had a narrow guage pass and bought her ticket. Yes, the free pass is a very economic cal thing for a woman."

### Suffering Brakemen.

[Chicago Herald.]
The suffering of brakemen in Dakota during the late blizzard is thus described by a locomotive engineer: "It is hard to see how any one could stand the exposure to which any one could stand the exposure to which the freight brakemen are now subjected. The brakes must be put on constantly, which involves crawling along the narrow footboards on top of the cars, which are coated with lee and snow and exceedingly slippery. With the wind blowing at 50 miles an hour, and the train butting its way through the snow, it is impossible for the brakemen to maintain an upright position, and they are obliged to crawl from car to car on their hands and knees, handle the cold iron, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, and remain exposed to the storm for hours, as they never have time to go to the caboose. The men have no shelter beyond what they can find by clinging to the ladders between the cars, and suffer fearfully. Dozens of men froze their hands and feet."



READING THE DECLARAION TO THE AMERICAN ARMY.

### HOWARD'S LETTER.

What Names Shall We Give the Babies?

Rarely That Our Great Men Have a Middle Name.

Children Often Stagger Under Ridioulons Accumulations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-Probably 100,000 parents in New England are pondering to-day the name they shall give "the baby."

What's in a name? Well, there is a good deal in a name. Some men are cursed through life by an odd name; others are burdened by bearing a distinguished name; some are made unpleasantly conspicuous by an eccentric What could reasonably be expected of a Tittle-bat-tit mouse? Parents are often reckless or possibly careless in naming their

children.
One of my most respected friends is John Horner, and I imagine it would be difficul-for him to estimate even, much less tell how often he has been saluted as "Little Jack Horner, who sat in the corner."

That surnames change in orthography is evidenced by the various ways in which Shakespeare, Napoleon, Boucicault are

The origin of surnames is interesting, and

den of his father's brains, and has been emba ra sed by the trenchant potentiality of his father's purpose since the day of his death. Why so?

death.

Why so?

Because comparison and contrast between the lather and the son a e inevitable, and unthinking men, not bright en ugh to recognize the differing conditions not able their severs to appre late the profound meaning of the progress of science since the days of the old man, placing in the hands of the younger weapons of which the elder never heard, much less saw, or was enabled to use. Unthinking men, I say, and unequipped men, are unable to justly estim te the one as again the other, and the consequence is we hear a great deal about James Gordon Bennett, the elder, as a min of wonderful energy, of determination and prowess, as the founder not only, but the bringer to fruition of the greatest journalistic enterprise known to the age, and we hear much also in the line of commis-ration of pity and often contempt concerning the younger Bennett, because he is not like his father."

Now, as a matter of fact, the younger Bennett has illustrated an idea of journalism of which his father never dramed.

I don't know or believe that the present Bennett could have started and bough to successful fluition the New York herald. he qualities that were ne, ded for pioneer work are not in him, but it must be conceded.

Even by His Bitterest Judges.

Even by His Bitterest Judges.

his most hostile critics that in all lines of enterprise, of liberal investment, of prompt recognition of improvement and advance, f shrewd diplomacy and of self-abnegation predecessor, and had a d fferent name been given him, with all the advantages with which his father surrounded him, with the immense power entrusted to his youthful nands, aided and abetted by the magnificent procedure, always onward and never mackward, of the a e, he would have mak a second Bennett's name, as his father made the tirst.

The origin of surnames is interesting, and a second Bennett's name, as his father made the first along the line of entertainment, as well as instruction.

But our surnames are settled.
It is with the Christian names, the "given names" parents now have to deal. If it were possible to judge of the com ng fruit by the present seed, if we could diagnose the man from the baby, it would be comparatively an easy task but nothing is more uncertain than the outcome of the average child. He may die, and probably will before he is 5 years old; he certainly will change as years roll by, and circumstances mold him. Indeed who could determine, fitly and appositely, a suitable name for the man. There is no more agreeable name for a bright, frank, fearless boy than Jack, yet how grotesque, how harsh, how jarful it would be to speak of Jack Milton, the blind potential of the present seed of the comparatively and appositely, a suitable name for the man. There is no more agreeable name for a bright, frank, fearless boy than Jack, yet how grotesque, how harsh, how jarful it would be to speak of Jack Milton, the blind potential of the present seed, of the a set of the first.

Imagine a son of Henry Ward Beecher, with the same name, preaching!

Thomas K. Beecher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, with the same name, preaching!

Thomas K. Beecher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher, once said that if he were not a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher, once said that if he were ot a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher once said that if he gare a man. And he spoke the enter once had brother of Henry Ward Beecher, if he may de cher onc

Talmage to the Wives and

Women of America.

mons to Women of America, with Important Hints for Men." The subject was "Wifely Ambition, Good and Bad," and the text was from I. Kings, xxi., 7: "Arise and eat bread, and let thine heart be merry. I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth."

gave him a draw spike through his skull, nailing him to the cor.

A man is no better than his wife will let him be. O wives of America, swing your sceptres of wifely influence for Go! and goo homes. Do not urge your husbands to annex Naboth's vineyard to your palace of success!

window of his palace at Jezreel, said to his wife Jezebel: "We ought to have these royal n the line of personal ambition, the present Bennett is as great, as, in his line, was his there, to trade or sell, we could make it a kitchen garden for our palace.' "Fetch in Naboth." says the king to one of his servants.

The plain gardener, wondering why he should be called into the presence of his investigating the reported opium smug majesty, comes in, a little downcast in his gling, and has discovered that the modesty and with very obsequious manner old ring, which formerly imported

Bible names, as rule, are not applicable to modern boys, still less to grown-up men in these dary.

Adam Never Sounds Just Right.

David is a good name when not corrusted to Dave, but the good old-fishioned named drawn from thely Writ, or from the out of the fashion, it would be better to say they sound, and yet does there not rise, before every one of us, some saintly figure, to whom these names would seem a closely fitting garment?

Esther, when properly pronounced, is because the mane stands and way struck means the content of the fashion, it would be better to say they sound, and yet does them are structed to be a start understanding the particular of the fashion, it would be better to say they sound, and yet does there not rise, before every one of us, some saintly figure, to whom those names would seem a closely fitting garment?

Esther, when properly pronounced, is a beautiful name, but Esther becomes Esses Batth has been come to be a sourt-empered. The properly pronounced is a beautiful name, but Esther becomes Esses and the legendary calendar.

Ruthey ever doesn't destroy the euphony, but Ruth is strong and simple. It falls pleasantly on the ear, and conveys the impression of womanimess, yet if you call your laby Ruth and she grows to be a sourt-empered, cross-grained, angularly-constructed character, how unseen the legendary calendar.

Ruthey ever doesn't destroy the euphony, the symphony, but Ruth is strong and simple. It falls pleasantly on the ear, and conveys the impression of womanimes, yet if you call your laby Ruth and she grows to be a sour-tempered cross-grained, angularly-constructed character, how unseen the legendary calendar conveys the impression of womanimes, yet if you call your laby Ruth and she grows to be a sour-tempered cross-grained, angularly-constructed character, how unseen the propose of the state of the fall than the propose of the f

Gostfried 3 = 14st of the ske."

Ref that is all monesses. Because the record and experimentally a second as warm and control of the second and the following and the followin

AMBITION, GOOD AND BAD. where industry, honesty, common-sense and faith in God will put us. I am with you mally our enterprises. I cannot be with m all your enterprises. I cannot be with you in person as you go to your daily business, but I will be with you in my prayers. Le us see what we can ach eve by having God in our hearts, and God in our lives, and God in our houses. Be on the side of everythments.

Go Ahead and Do Your Best. and though everything should turn out Carlyle a Dyspeptic Genius, and Women

More Cruel than Men.

Washington and His Miniature Likeness of Martha.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12.—In the Tabernacle this morning Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., preached the fifth of his series of "Sermons to Women of America, with Important Hints for Men." The subject was "Wifely Ambition, Göod and Bad," and the work is and took it afoot, and ran till gave him a drink of milk and then sent a spike through his skull, nailing him to the work.

A man is no better than his wife will let different from what we have calcu'ated, you

OPIUM SMUGGLERS' RING.

Large Quantities of Chinese Silks, in Defiance of Customs Officers.

bows to the king,

The king says: "Naboth, I want to trade and is more powerful than ever. Two of the members of the old ring are in prison, opium by the ton, has been reconstructed The king says: "Naboth, I want to trade vineyards with you. I want your vineyard for a kitchen garden, and I will give a great deal better v neyard in place of it, or if you prefer money for it, I will give you cash."

"Oh, no:" says Naboth, "I cannot trade off my little place, nor can I sell it. It is the old homestead. I got it of my father and he of his father, and I cannot let the oid place go out of my hands."

In a great state of petulaney King Ahab went into the house and hung himself on the bed and turned his face to the wall in a great bout.

His wife, Jezebel, comes in and she says:
"What is the matter with you? Are you sick?"
"Oh," he says. "I feel very blue, I have set my heart on cetting that kitchen garden.

channe as frecunstances mold not odd be a wise parent could determine, titly and appear the properties of the properties

When the second control of the second contro

All communications intended for this departmen: must be addressed to "The Checker Editor." lock drawer 5220. Boston, Mass. New England chess and checker rooms, 767 Washington street. Open from 10 a, m. to 10 p. m. All are welcome.

CHECKERS.

Answers to Correspondents. J. A. Meehan and A. E. Hodgson-Answered by mall.

J. T. Denver-Obliged to you for contribu-

J. K. F.-Please accept our thanks for news items. L. P. Johnson-The Barker-Martins match games are to be published in pamphlet form. Mr. Janvier may publish a rev.sed

John Kane—Your analysis of position No. 1:23 does not play t e game to a fin sh. Will you kindly furnish add tional play? Martin McCarrick-Missing paper sent. H. F. McAteer-Address changed. A. J. Heffner and G. D. Bugbee-Please accept our thanks for contributions.

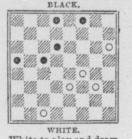
J. McKenzie Barker-Carefully examine your play aga n. and, if you are still of the same opinion, will endeavor to set syou aright.

Solution of Position No. 1327.

By Sphynx.
Ending for actual play. Black man on 5 24, 25, 26. White to play and draw. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.-A special agent 25 21 22 18 23.19 7.3 8.15 8.11 13.17 14.23 32.27 9.13 26.23 19.16 21. 7 3.8 19 16 5. 9 12.28 28.32 27.24 Drawn. the Treasury department has been here

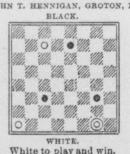
> Solution of Position No. 1328. By G. D. Bugbee, Boston, Mass. Twin to No. 1325. No. 1325.
>
> Black men on 3, 15, 18, 21; king on 23; white men on 11, 27, 28, 31, 32; king on 24.
>
> White to play and win.
>
> 31. 26 18. 27 23. 19 3. 10 24. 31
> 23. 30 32. 23 15. 18 19. 15 21. 25
> 27. 23 30. 26-A11 .7 10. 19 31 26
> White wins. White wins.
>
> A-If 21..25 or 30..25, white plays the

Position No. 1329, BY A. J. HEFFNER, BOSTON, MASS. End game between Messrs. Mulcahy and Heffner.



White to play and draw.

Position No. 1330. BY JOHN T. HENNIGAN, GROTON, MASS. BLACK.



ANSION, } 2, 1888. }	Gazette, the correct solution was never published.	The long-talked-of match between the Markham and Toronto clubs is at last to	Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 12.—A fire which broke out at 2.30 this morning in the large	5.000 LADIES WE
an. etc.: e with sin-	Came, No. 2286, Switcher.	A. J. Heffner's total score with the Prov-	double three-story boarding-house known as the Harper House, at 105 and 107 Clark	-
nded to me Democratic	BY K. PRICE, FAIRHAVEN, MASS.	dr wn, 10. His successful opponents were	street, caused the most intense excitement	VVAI
iven in the	1115 2623 2027 6 1 1620	Messrs. Me ry and Studley, the latter gen-	for a time, and several persons in their	Names and addresses of
commemor-	2117 1619-A 3124 2631 11 8 913 2316 914 1 5 2024	tleman making an even score.  The annual draughts handicap of the St.	efforts to escape from the burning building	or who own animals the
ated by the	2521 1219 2419 3127 1410	Hilda Church Institute has just been	were more or less in ared. The house was kept by Mrs. Coombes.	FRINK'S RUP
r he found reform the	811 2016 812 5 9 2427 2318 1120 3025 2718 1015	fini hed, with R. Leeming first and T. Clark second.	When the tire broke out there were about	the only quick, safe, sur HERNIA, BREACH or
nstate his	1216 1811 5 9 2522 1822	W. H. Fitzpatrick of Albany, N. Y., was at	30 boarders and nine servants asleep in the	TF GOOD FOR
American ends. never	2420 716 2218 1623 1519 4 8 24 6 1322 2215 22.26	the headquarters recently, and, after three hours' play with C. F. Burille, left, with the	house. The injured persons were those on	Address,
d effective	2824 110 1815 1418 Black	score one win for each player. He next	the third floor. Mrs. Coombes says she was awakened by the servant, and they at once	O. FKINE, 234 B
remind all	812 2723 2226 914 Wins. 3228 38-B 156 1216	The score in the last match between	began to arouse the other occupants of the	
nored and	6 9 28-24-1-2 913 1511	Messrs. P. La Point and C. F. Burrille, for a	house.	IGURE
faith pro-	Var. 1.	Prize checker board stands: Burrille, 5: La Point, 1: d awn, 2. Mr. La Point resigned	G. Coombs, a broker, aged 40, who slept	H LI LI NA E
chings. He	3025 2824-3 3124 2318-C 2420 2 7 2027 1015 811 710	the match at the end of the eighth game.	on the third floor, jumped from a window	I do not meen merely
eral power	Black wins.	Checkers is a game wholly devoid of chance. Each player commences the game	for a second-story porch, but missed it, and fell upon the s dewalk. His skull was	then have them return a I have made the disease
safety o. a	C-17 .14, 927, 22 .17, 1322, 25 9 seems to draw[Checker Ed.	on equal terms, and the advantage must be	fractured, and he will probably die.	edy to cure the worst cas
ublic place,	Var. 2.	acquired by skill alone. To play well it requires brains, good nerve and sound judg-	A number of the boarders got upon the porch, and some jumped to the ground.	ed is no reason for not n
with the r	3126 1623 3026 2623 2925	ment. We believe that more sk ll can be	Two young men who were passing ran and	H. G. RCOT, M. C.,
f corporate ivil service.	812 2619 711 1116 914 2319 2 7 Black wins.	acquired in the highly intellectual and scientific game, in studying and solving	found a ladder, with which they rescued 25 persons from the porch.	
. It led	Var. 3.	problems and end games, than by devot-	George Gordon, a salesman, aged 27,	
ublic issue on of politi-	3127 2824 2318 18 9 514 812 711 914 Black wins.	Many of the pullished games are imperfect	jumped and susta ned a severe scalp wound and shock. He is at the hospital.	LORIDA. SEVE
o early and vicious doct-	A-"Dingy" suggested this move to cor-	and often lead to errors, while on the other	Minnie Reynolds, a servant, received se-	and vegetables, wit
He believed	rect Globe game, No. 2247. Th continua-	hand the best games are most frequently won on the endings. A cordial invitation	vere contusions of the legs and back. Emma Slater, aged 20, was badly hurt in	Trunk Line, 80 miles so
y flourished	tion to note B was offered by the editor, with the query, "Can you demonstrate a	is extended to all lovers of the game to send	the back. Both these girls jumped from	a complete system of war
and honest nterest of	win for black?"	us problems, games, solutions, checker gossip, etc., anything that will prove inter-	May Wyatt received a deep scalp wound.	MASON YOUNG, P
it but	B-Mr. Price continues the play, and en- deavors to prove a win for black. Can any-	esting to our readers, and thus contribute to	The boar ers found shelter at neighboring	R. H. MASON, Sec'
His success	one show a sound draw?	make this nepartment interesting and in- structive.	hotels. Most of them lost nearly all their effects.	
too that the	0 No 2007 Sends Comme	CREAT PEDESTRIANISM.	Mrs. Coombes loses about \$6000 in furni-	ACE
should cer-	Came No. 2287-Single Corner. Played at the New England chess and	CHEAT PEDEOTRIANISMI	The house, which was destroyed, be-	EVERY AGENT who
virtues and lous Demo-	checker rooms between Messrs, C. F. Bur-	Albert of Philadelphia Wins the	longed to Mrs. Lynde, and was valued at	and how to make the
of his	rill and W. C. Parrow. Burrili's move:	Championship and \$6000.	\$15,000,	contains articles on can advertisements of age
ent of the	1115 1017 227 1721 1815	Over 40 ambitious aspirants for fame and		LATEST NOVELTIES.



VIRILITY are rapidly restored, and ev

ROBERT MARTINS.

In Memoriam.

No more his friends will meet him In magic blindfold play, For the gallant, matchless Strickland Has passed from earth away.

There's none his place to fill:
He stood without a peer;
And ever in the checker world
We will his name revere.
JOHN T. HENNIGAN.

Cossip from Detroit. The Detroit club is now located at the corner of Bates street and Woodward avenue, and a cordial invitation is extended

to visiting players to favor the members with a call. Quite a number of the local

players are in dai'y ses ion, among them

players are in daiy ses ion, among them Messrs. Austin, Jarkson, Banks. Wood, Kirby, Cook and others. McGreevy is not playing much this winter. A match for \$25 a side letween Mr. Dykes of Canada and Mr. Sewell of Detroit was recently dec ded in Detroit by the following score: Sewell, 20: Dykes, 6: drawn. 13, when Mr. Dykes abandoned the match. Sewell is a new-comer from Cleveland, and is a cool, clear-headed and strong player. Mr. Labade was in attendance during the match, and seemed very anxious to jet on a match with either Cook or McGreevy. Not being successful, he challenged Mr. Sewell. Mr. Labadie reports having beaten Wright at Chatham.

Checker News. THE GLOBE presents this week a likeness of Mr. Martins, taken from a photograph

kindly loaned the editor by D. Kirkwo d,

who also allowed us the use of that rare and

valuable magazine, the Draught Board, from which was taken the sketch of Mr.

Bring immortelles and laurel
To wreathe about his brow;
Pav this last tribute of respect
To the fallen hero now.

Well may Britt nia weep And chant a mournful lay; To her a noble son is lost This sad October day.

E'en on this side ocean Sounds many a sad refrain, And loving sympathy we send Across the stormy main.

EVERY YOUNG MAN Who is WEAK, NERVOUS OF DESILITATED, who in an hope of feelighness has utiled away his strength, VITALITY OF PROCREATIVE POWER, Weakened his Mind, Unstrump his Neives of samed his SEXUAL STRENGTH, and who now finds himself suffering from TERRIFELF DREAMS and LYSSES, NERVELESS, IMPOTENT and UNSEXED by Nameless Vice.

Every Middle-aged and Old Man who finds POWER and VITALITY, NERVE and SEXUAL STRENGTH, CAPACITY and VIR-Of or who finds himself abashed and aslamed of CHILDISH IMPOTENCE and WEAKNESS

By a few weeks or months, use of the

overer and organists. ....s Method.

ing Surgeon to Plote Dieu, Salperere, du Mid and other Hosnials of
Paris; Member of the French Academy

Of Medicine, Etc., Etc.

RILITH STRING

RILITH ARE RAPIDLY AND AND

GENERATIVE ORGANS IS STRENGTHENED, INVIGORATED AND

GIVEN A NEW LEASE OF LIFE, & O NAUSEOUS DRUGGING-NO COERODED SULTS, IMPROVEMENT QUICK AND LASTING OMACHS-DRAINS AND LOSSES PROMPTLY OPPED - ABSOLUTE RELIABLY NOT FESS WORK: DIRECT MEDICATION; NO FAMILIES NAUSTRAL DESIRE AND NATURAL DESIRE AND NATURAL DUNDABOUT MEASURES, PROMPT REDUNDABOUT MEASURES, PROMPT EVERY HOSPITAL IN FRANCE. Champion checker player of Great Britain and ex-champion of the world.

Every physician and patient who has used them speaks in the highest terms of them, and recommends them to others as the greatest known Restoratives of them to the same than the greatest known Restoratives of the greatest known Restoratives (greatest known Restoratives known Restoratives known Restorative kno MARRIED MEN AND will find in this gieat discovery of Frot. Jean Civille France's MEN ABOUT TO MARRY PERFECT SEXUAL HEALTH AND VIGOR. Twenty Years' Extensive Trial Has Only Served to Fix and Widen the Great Reputation of Prof. Civiale's Method.

READ.—For young, middle-aged and even old men suffering from weakness, debility or impotency, we know of no remedy so certain to cure or so thoroughly indorsed by the entire medical profession as those of the Civiale Acknov. We know than to be regular and reliable s rectailsts.—World. Sept. 3.

Indeed, were it not for our personal knowledge of the skill and integrity of the Aleddeal Director of the Civiale Agency, we should deem ourselves more than gulty were we to atter a word of indorsement, etc. This theory and practice of medicine, as originated by Prof. Civiale, is an advantage over everything known for this class of diseases, and in it many a nerveless youth and impotent man will find health and handless and the profession and Farmer, July 25.

of physicians suggest, whose the state of th

Address, CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY, 172 Fulton St., New York.

### MANUAL OF EVERYTHING GARDEN is this season the grandest ever issued



and suberb illustrations of everyth that is new, useful and rare in Seeds and Plants, together with plain directions of "How to grow them." by Peter Henderson. This Manual, any address on receipt of 25 cents (in stamps).. To all so remitting 25 cents for the Manual we will, at the same time, their choice of any one of the following novelties, the price of either of which is 25 cents: One packet of the new force and Gold waternelon, for one packet of new Succeeding. Cabiance, or one nacket of Cabiance, or one nacket of European Zehra Zinnia, or one nacket European Cabiance or one packet of new Mam or one packet of new Mam

JUMPING FOR LIFE.

from which was taken the sketch of Mr. Martins' career up to the time of his arrival in America in 1976.

James Hill, the Providence expert, has forsaken checkers for chess.

Dr. W. E. Truax is soon to publish a treatise on the "Black Doctor." It will contain about 100 variations, and be ready for delivery in about two weeks. Pr ce 25 cents: to be had of the author, W. E. Truax. Brecken idge, Minn.

Mr. Sweeney of Ainsterdam did not fare as well as usual in his last visit to Albany. His scores stand: Sweeney, O: Khight, 3: drawn, 2. Sweeney, O: Kobinson, 4: drawn, 10.

drawn, 2. Sweeney, 0; Robinson, 4; drawn, 10.

Checkers are the favorate recreation in the Philadelphia hospital. The lad nurses, doctors and patients all play. John Armour, for the present, is champion.

Charles Catten's challenge to the colored players of the Allenge to the colored players of th

house. The injured persons were those on the third floor. Mrs. Coombes says she was confidence of the third floor. Mrs. Coombes says she was confidence of the third floor. Mrs. Coombes says she was confidence of the third floor.

COLD WATCHES
We will give to the First
100 persons telling us
the Longest Verse in the Isble
before May 16th, the following valuable presents: To before May 18th, the following valuable presents: To
the first person giving the correctanswer a Solid Gold
Munting Case Watch
with Solid Gold Chainworth \$75; to the second a
Solid Gold Chairlain Watch worth \$50;
to the third a Solid Silver Hunting Case
Watch worth \$20;
to each of the next 25 a Handsome Silver Nickel Watch
(all stem-winding and stem-setting); and to each of the next
72 an Elegant Rolled Gold
Finger Ring setwith ten

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TWO letters are missing in the first line, ONE in
the second and ONE in the third line. To each of
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26t ja18

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

KEY-HOLE IN THE DOOR and for 10c. Song list free. H. Wehman, 130 Park row, N. 7. wytf d7. MEN AND WOMEN wanted to sell 'he cent; nearly 200,000 sold; many blaces have been canvassed 2 and 3 times with great results each time; 1 lady without experience has sold 700 copies the past year at a profit of nearly \$2000; the cheapest book sold by agents; over 400 engravings. CASSELL & CO. (Linited), 822 Bradway, New York City; 40 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

C. H. WAREN, Gen. Fass. Agt., Strady, sinite 1

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